VOL. XVI. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1848. NO. 33.

OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN.

HINTS RESPECTING MANURES.

We have often made the remark, that, to the farmers in New England, manure is to their crops, what steam is to the locomotive. Hence it is an object to the farmers in Maine, to husband well every material that will make manure, and to draw upon every resource that will afford them a supply of this essential article. The latter part of this month, and the first of the fall months, (the busy seasons being partially over,) often afford the most convenient time for collecting muck and peat from meadows and lowlands, that are too wet during other seasons of the year to allow operations of the kind in them. If the farmer cannot well attend to it himself, he would find it no bad investment to hire a man for a month; furnish him with a team, and employ him exclusively in the business of collecting peat, muck, leaves and such like substances for the purpose of converting them into manure. Experiment, guided by the discoveries in chemical science, has taught farmers much valuable knowledge in the preparations of these substances so as to render them more valuable for dressing to land. Muck and peat may be decomposed in two ways. First, by the more slow, but pretty sure way of mingling them with the droppings of cattle in the hog and barn yard; and second, by the more rapid but equally effectual mode of mingling them with ashes, or with potash, or with substances in a putrescent state, as recommended by Jauffret and Bommer.

Although much has been discovered in regard to the nature and action of manures, there are yet many principles not perfectly understood, and respecting which there is some controversy. For instance, some lay great stress on the action of what they have called nitrogenized substances, or substances of which nitrogen forms a considerable proportion, and they lay down rules for saving and employing this substance or its compounds in manures. Others, on the other hand, do not place a very high value upon this nitrogenized matter, and think that manures that have decomposed or rotted until it has all been driven off, act as well or better, than if it is retained. Others, again, consider the mineral ingredients of a manure the only active part, and recommend to dry and burn whatever you may have for manure and use the ashes. Now this discrepancy of belief and theory proves that there is a scarcity of definite and certain knowledge among them, and that farther research is needed, and farther experiment and observation required to elicit such facts as shall establish one way or the other the principles in dispute.

There can be no doubt, that in the round of germination, growth and decay, all the elements of organized matter have some action upon the vegetable kingdom, and it is the province of the farmer to study out and clearly understand how and in what manner this action takes place and is carried on. Knowledge of every kind is progressive, and its being progressive should encourage every one to aid in the investigation, and not be discouraged because the whole is not known.

Some years since, Messrs. Boursingault and Payen paid much attention to the chemical ingredients and the action of different species of manures. They came to the conclusion that nitrogen was one of the most valuable ingredients in manures, and substances were valuable for that purpose, according to the amount that they afforded during decomposition. This nitrogen united with the hydrogen of the substances, and formed ammonia, and this becoming dissolved and taken into the circulation, or, being absorbed by the leaves, formed a useful and essential element of the plant in some form or other, by being combined with other elements, which went to make up the crop.

They made out a long table, intending to show the comparative value of different substances as manures, taking common farm yard dung as a standard.

This, it will be perceived, can only be a *rough scale*—the standard itself not having a very definite value attached to it—for what is common farm yard dung on one farm, may vary much in power from what is common farm yard dung on another.

We copy from their table some of the substances named, showing the number of loads required of those substances in both a moist and a dry state, to equal one hundred loads of farm yard dung, so far as the quantity of nitrogen is concerned.

	Moist.	*Dry.*
Pea straw,	22	100
Wheat straw,	166	650
Rye straw,	235	975
Oat straw,	142	541
Barley straw,	173	750
Burned clover roots,	24	110
Flax (oil) cake,	7	32
Sawdust of oak,	74	256
Solid cow dung,	125	84
Cow urine,	91	51
Solid horse dung,	72	88
Blood, liquid,	13	
Woolen rags,	2	9
Horn raspings,	2	12
Bones, boiled,	5	25
Glue, refuse,	75	213

It is said that Com. Stockton has taken measures to import some of the famous *canalos* breed of horses, with which Col. Fremont performed those wonderful feats in traveling which we have published an account of.

HISTORICAL CORN SCRAP.

We like to look back, occasionally, to other days, and learn the ideas and notions that were then prevalent in regard to agricultural products. We can only do this by the means of books. Unfortunately, books upon agriculture, in the early days of this country, (or any other in fact,) are very scarce. Occasionally we find a scrap which gives an insight to the opinions of the good people of olden time, and the following "is one of them."

It is a description of the manner of using Indian corn, written soon after the first settlement of this country, by one who had visited America.

"The manner of using Indian corn in America, is various. It has this advantage over wheat, that subsistence may be drawn from your cornfield before the general harvest; for the green ears, roasted, are delicate food; and as the corn ripens and grows harder, the ears boiled are good eating, with butter and salt. When it is ripe, the corn parched and ground into meal is the hunting and war provision of the Indians; being light to carry, and affording good nourishment. They mix a little of it with water, and it needs no other cooking, having passed the fire in the parching. The grain, soaked in water, will part with its skin when beat in a large mortar with a wooden pestle. Then it is boiled and eaten with milk. Being pounded coarsely, dry, it is also boiled and eaten as rice. Bag puddings and baked puddings, made of it properly, are very good. The meal is also boiled with water, to make what they call hasty pudding, which they eat with butter, and sugar, and also with milk. This hasty pudding, or boiled meal, being mixed with twice as much dry wheat flour and worked into loaves, makes much better and pleasanter bread than flour alone. All creatures fed with Indian corn, have firm and fat flesh: the pork of corn-fed hogs is reckoned the finest in the world for taste and goodness; their fat is milk white, and as hard as butter. The people of those countries where it is the common food of men, are healthy, strong, and hardy."

Such was the character given of *good old corn*, soon after the white man found out how to cultivate and use it, and we must say that it has sustained itself ever since with remarkable fidelity; although the character of the people has so far changed as to rather despise it as a "common food," and as a consequence they are not so "healthy, strong, and hardy" as they were before superfine flour was considered the only food fit for ladies and gentlemen.

CUT THE BUSHES.

It is an old saying, "so old that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," that if you cut bushes on the full of the moon in August, they will be killed "as dead as Nimrod," and never start up again. It is a fact that bushes cut at this time of year, will not start up quite so freely and vigorously as they will if cut later. We suppose, however, that Mrs. Moon has no more to do with it than Mrs. Victoria has. The cause probably is this. About the middle of August the bushes and shrubs have obtained the most of their growth, but have not yet so far elaborated and perfected themselves as to begin to deposit much starch or mucilaginious matter in the buds and eyes of their branches, &c. This starch, &c., is deposited there for the purpose of affording nourishment to the buds before the leaves are sufficiently perfected to elaborate the sap for nourishment. Consequently, if none is deposited, the buds cannot start so freely and vigorously, and none or but little being elaborated when the bushes are cut, about the middle of August, the buds and eyes being deprived of their appropriate nutriment, are starved, and cannot grow. Are we right in this theory? Right or wrong, cut down all the useless bushes that you can, *and if you keep them cut down you will assuredly kill them.*

THE WILD POTATO.

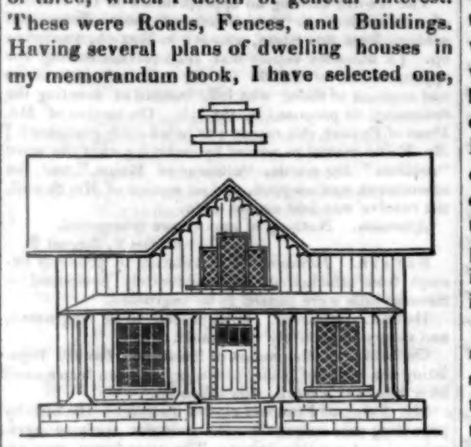
The Journal of Commerce some time since published a paragraph from a California letter, suggesting the obtaining of the wild potato from that distant region to avert the potato rot, so extensively affecting the cultivated root. A correspondent, Dr. McCall, writing me from Wytheville, Va., under date of February 1st, 1847, says: "On Gauley River, near Kanawha, and in the Hurricane district of Western Tennessee, the wild Irish potato may be had, and in three years many varieties may be obtained from it fresh and renewed. There is a burr artichoke of the South, which for table use should be extensively cultivated. The eatable core of the artichoke when boiled or trimmed, is as large as a goose egg, and most delicate flavor. The artichoke family were the most ancient Lotus family of the Egyptians, and the wild onion, common among our mountains, shoots up its stem doubled, its top inclining downward, thus showing the original of the most common Egyptian hieratic characters. There is a wild onion common in our mountains called the *Rhamps*:—it is strong and unpalatable.

Near Huntsville, Ala., can be found in the mountains the indigenous Tomato and Nicotianum Tobago in a wild and imperfect condition, and on the Tennessee and Cumberland River Islands can be obtained a peculiar artichoke resembling the sweet potato, some samples being one foot in length. It seems not to be generally known that these are natives of the United States. On the river banks this artichoke yields from 300 to 500 bushels per acre, and is very difficult to eradicate. It is the great lard oil manufacturer of the Southern Swamps, and promises to annihilate the whole harpoon race of the destructives.—There are also several dye-stuffs of vegetable and mineral character, dispersed and useless in vast districts, which are as good as similar articles brought from foreign places. Why does not some one look after these things?"

[Journal of Commerce.

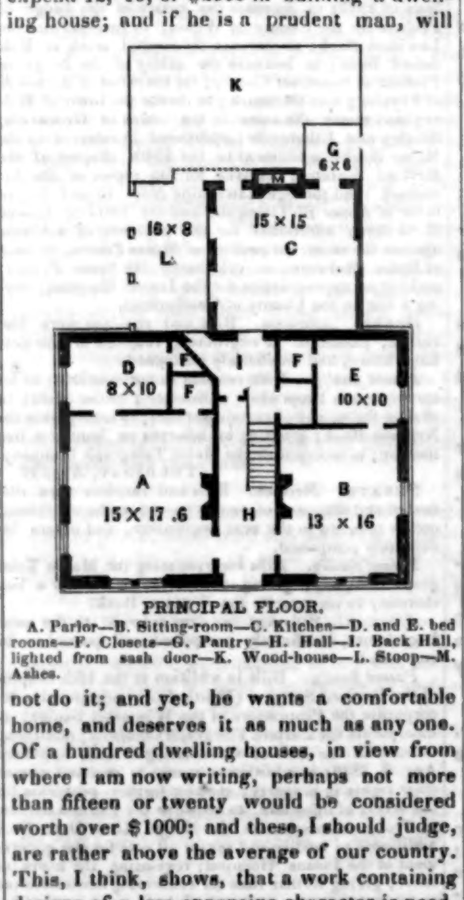
RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Editors Cultivator—In your favor of the 7th inst., you extend to me an invitation to send an article for the Cultivator. It is entirely a new business to me, and I may fail in sending you anything that you will think worthy of insertion. Should this be the case, you will do me the favor not to use it. In looking for a subject, my mind fixed upon two or three, which I deem of general interest. These were Roads, Fences, and Buildings. Having several plans of dwelling houses in my memorandum book, I have selected one,



ELEVATION.

and attempted to give you a draft of it. I am not a mechanic, and feel that I am laying myself open to criticism. I have been led, perhaps, to select this subject from having recently re-perused Mr. Downing's works on Cottage Residences and Landscape Gardening, in which works I have been much interested. I have access to no works treating on the same subject that I read with more satisfaction. I like them better than Loudon's, because they are better adapted to our own country. But still it seems to me there is something needed to meet the wants of the mechanic and farming community—I mean the working portion—men who manage their own tools, and work their own farms. Mr. Downing's Designs and Plans are too expensive for general use among this class of persons; they will do for what are termed gentlemen farmers, and mechanics who work, if at all, in gloves; but we want something for the industrious working man. A man who has a farm of fifty or one hundred acres, worth $30 to $40 per acre, does not like to expend 12, 15, or $2500 in building a dwelling house; and if he is a prudent man, will

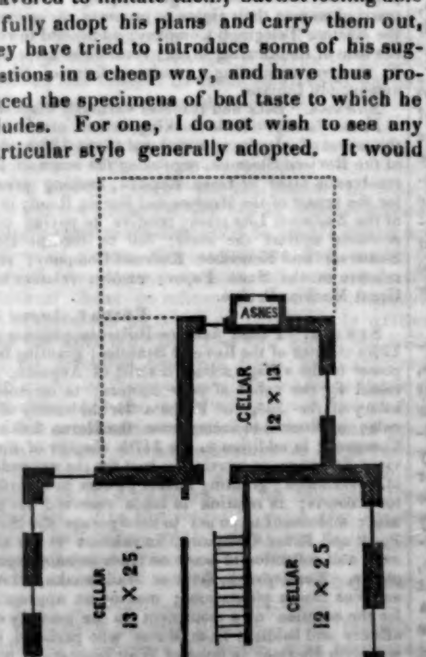


PRINCIPAL FLOOR.

A. Parlor—B. Sitting-room—C. Kitchen—D. and E. bed rooms—F. Closets—G. Pantry—H. Hall—I. Back Hall, lighted from sash door—K. Wood-house—L. Stoop—M. Ashes.

not do it; and yet, he wants a comfortable home, and deserves it as much as any one. Of a hundred dwelling houses, in view from where I am now writing, perhaps not more than fifteen or twenty would be considered worth over $1000; and these, I should judge, are rather above the average of our country. This, I think, shows, that a work containing designs of a less expensive character is needed to meet the wants of a large portion of our population.

Mr. Downing, in an article published in the Sept. number of the Horticulturist, complains of the manner in which the Grecian and other styles of architecture have been misapplied in this country, and says he now "sees strong symptoms of another disease manifesting itself," &c., alluding to the rural Gothic style of building, as now practiced among us. Has not his work on Cottage Residences had this very effect to some extent. Persons have seen his work and designs, and have been pleased with them, and in building have endeavored to imitate them; but not feeling able to fully adopt his plans and carry them out, they have tried to introduce some of his suggestions in a cheap way, and have thus produced the specimens of bad taste to which he alludes. For one, I do not wish to see any particular style generally adopted. It would



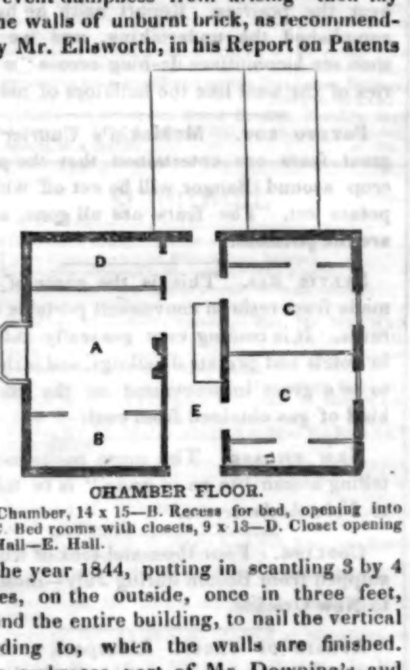
CELLAR.

not comport with our heterogeneous population, or our great variety of scenery. We want variety—plans fitted for various locations, and this can be arrived at better by using a variety of style. In connection with the work published by Mr. Downing, is there not wanting another, to furnish that portion of the community to which I have referred, and who can better supply it than Mr. D. himself?

In looking over the buildings now in my view, I should judge they would average about the size of the plan of the one I now send you. It is designed for a family of from six to ten persons; and I think the arrangement is such as would be convenient and desirable.

In different portions of our country, different materials are used in building, and different uses are made of the same materials. At the west, there are many buildings put up with what are called balloon frames, covered with boards and clapboards. With us clapboards are generally used as an outside covering upon the ordinary timber frame. Mr. Ellsworth highly recommends the *Pise houses* of unburnt brick. Mr. Downing has introduced the vertical board covering. Among these, I like Mr. D.'s best, both as to the appearance and utility. The main objection to it is, that it is too expensive, particularly if it is filled in with brick, as Mr. D. recommends.

In the plan I send, you will see I have adopted Mr. Downing's covering for the outside, but propose to use it at as follows: Let the cellar walls be built up with stone from two to three feet above the ground, putting a good coat of water cement on top of the wall to prevent dampness from arising—then lay up the walls of unburnt brick, as recommended by Mr. Ellsworth, in his Report on Patents



CHAMBER FLOOR.

A. Chamber, 14 x 15—B. Recess for bed, opening into A.—C. Bed rooms with closets, 9 x 13—D. Closet opening into Hall—E. Hall.

for the year 1844, putting in scantling 3 by 4 inches, on the outside, once in three feet, around the entire building, to nail the vertical boarding to, when the walls are finished. This embraces part of Mr. Downing's and part of Mr. Ellsworth's improvements. The objection I have to Mr. E.'s covering of cement, is the difficulty of making it stand our climate. Using Mr. D.'s covering, obviates this objection, and in combining the two we have something about as near perfect as we can look for. You will observe, also, that it is cheaper than a frame of timber, as all the timber that is necessary to use is the joists for flooring, and the scantling outside, until you reach the plates. The expense of walls of unburnt brick is about six cents per cubic foot. The two principal partitions should be of unburnt brick, six inches thick, to be carried from the cellar to the roof, plastering inside immediately upon the brick. This saves more than one-half the expense of plastering. In such a building, we have the advantages of its being warm, dry, and clean. It is warmer than brick or stone, because a better non-conductor of cold, or than wood alone, because tighter. Another advantage in such a wall is, that no rats, mice, or other vermin, can get within the walls; as they almost always do in every house where studding, or furring and lath, are used. I think such a house can be built for $600 or $800. H.

Clinton, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1846.

[Albany Cultivator.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

Mr. Editor—I have noticed in the last Chronicle an article on the potato disease, in which the writer "conjectures that some insect does the mischief." I am inclined to agree with him in this opinion; but my observations differ from his entirely, as to the part first affected. He remarks: "My observation has been that the extremities are first affected by the curling of the leaves, while the other parts of the vine are apparently healthy." I made several observations, the past season, with a view to determine one fact in relation to the subject, viz: where the disease first commenced. The first outward appearance of decay that is seen by the eye, it is true, is indicated by the withering of the leaves and extremities of the branches. But these I regard as external symptoms of the disease, rather than the proof of its origin in that part of the plant. On repeated and critical examination, I became satisfied that the disease commenced under the surface of the ground, in the small root that connects the vine or top with the tuber. Although this section of the plant is very small, not in general over a sixteenth or eighth of an inch in diameter, yet it forms the entire medium of circulation between the tuber and the stalk. I found in all the cases I examined, which were numerous, and directed to the several stages of the disease, that this section of the plant was injured; and that its vital functions were partially or wholly destroyed; thus checking, or wholly cutting off the circulation of the sap between the stalk and the tuber. This obstruction to the circulation between the root and branch, would of course produce a decay of the top, and affect the tuber more or less, according to its state and condition. The first outward symptom of the disease would be seen in the decay of the leaf; then the stalk, and the tuber itself, by being suddenly deprived of its nutriment and means of expansion and growth, would be likely to rot and decay. If I am right in the facts, (though on further observation they may not so appear,) the plainest principles of vegetable physiology will, I think, warrant the conclusions.

As to the locality, where the potato disease may *first* be seen, I have no doubt;—as to the *cause* of it, I profess to know nothing. I believe however, that it will appear, when the subject shall be properly and fully investigated, that it is produced by the larva of some insect that attacks and destroys the root, at the medium of communication between the tuber and the stalk. Aside from the observations I have made, this theory is supported by numerous cases, that appear to me to be analogous, and that are familiar to all. We often see other plants, and even trees, destroyed in a similar way. Vines, such as meloas, cucumbers, &c., are often destroyed by some insect that attacks them just below the surface of the ground,—they perforate the plant, destroy its vitality at that point, stop the circulation between the root and vine, and it at once dries up and decays. The apple and peach borer attacks the tree, at or just under the surface, and eats round, and sometimes through the stalk. You will first notice that the growth of the tree is checked; then the leaves begin to turn yellow and decay. To the unpractised eye it is a great mystery why trees that had received so much attention should die at last; but to him, who is familiar with the work of these pests of the orchard and nursery, the cause of decay will readily be detected. He removes the earth from their trunks, sees the chips the little trespassers have flung out behind them, as they have gnawed through the bark and wood, and at once learns the cause of the mischief.

I have made these remarks, to draw the attention of Farmers to some practical experiments, and observations, on the subject. If they can determine where the plant is *first* attacked, the cause of the disease may more readily be discovered. Did we know what produced the injury, a remedy, in all probability, might follow. If found that it is produced by the larva of some insect, will not the application of ashes or other alkaline substances, deposited in the hill at the time of planting, not only serve as a fertilizer, and promote the growth of the plant, but destroy the insects and prevent the disease? Experiments on these points of inquiry may lead to useful results.

I cannot refrain from noticing a new theory on this subject, from the great Apostle of Agricultural Chemistry. We have been in the habit of worshipping Liebig; but since he has come out with his theory in this matter, although my hands are up, my adorations have ceased. He says: "The cause of the disease is the same which, in spring and autumn, excites *influenza;* that is, the disease is the effect of the temperature and hygrometric state of the atmosphere, by which, in consequence of the disturbance of the normal transpiration, a check is suddenly, or for a considerable length of time, given to the motion of the fluids, which is one chief condition of life, and which thus becomes insufficient for the purposes of health, or even hurtful to the individual." The idea that the Potato Disease is produced by an attack of the "influenza" upon that old and venerable plant, must excite the attention of the incredulous. After living in all countries and climates north of the tropics, for more than two hundred years, without a cold or cough, is it probable that now, for the first time, it is in danger of being cut off by "influenza"? Such theories do not exactly chime with my notions of common sense, or, I believe, with the philosophy of those who are less distinguished, but more rational and profound, than the learned author. D. Read.

July 21, 1848. [Vermont Agriculturist.

Culture of the Whortleberry. Most of the fruits that we consider adapted only to their native wild or pastures, may be very successfully and profitably cultivated, in our own gardens. The Vermont Chronicle remarks that the swamp whortleberry is capable of successful introduction into garden culture. A gentleman in Wayne county, Michigan, has a little whortleberry tree, planted from a marsh ten years ago. It is about ten feet high, and about an inch and a half in diameter at the root. It stands in a rich, sandy upland soil. The fruit is improved in size, and is equal in flavor to that produced in the swamps. The yield is said to be more abundant and more certain. The tree is watered daily in very dry weather, and perhaps might do well without it. If efforts to cultivate in a dry soil be not successful, a more moist one might be tried. The smaller variety, growing on the openings, might be tried.—They probably would flourish as well with the same treatment as currant bushes, and surely this delicious fruit is worth rescuing from the extinction that seems to await it; for it is much more palatable than the currant, and requires less sweetening.

[Christian Alliance.

Peretual Roses. Many cultivators of this fine new class of roses "waste its sweetness" by allowing it to carry all its blossoms in the month of June. Now to have the perpetual rose fully enjoyed, it should not be allowed to bloom at all in the *rose season.* Roses are so common then that it is not at all prized, by all persons.

The way I pursue to grow it in perfection, is to *pinch out*, as soon as visible, every blossom-bud that appears at the first crop, say from the middle of May to the middle of June. This reserves all the strength of the plant for the after-bloom; and accordingly I have such clusters of roses in July, August, September and October, as those who have not tried this stopping system can have no idea of. *La Reine, Madame Laffay, Compte de Paris,* and the *Dutchess of Sutherland,* are particularly superb varieties under this treatment. Indeed, they may be recommended as among the best of the perpetuals.

I have adopted, with excellent results, Mr. River's recommendation of giving the roots of well established roses a good soaking of liquid guano, after they have shed their leaves, say middle of Oct. It greatly promotes their luxuriant growth the next season.

[Horticulturist.

Clover seed sown with buckwheat.—On a late visit to Hydepark, we were shown several fields of heavy clover on the farm of J. W. Wheeler, Esq., which was sown last season, with buckwheat and timothy. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the grass exhibits a burthen superior to that generally sown in the spring. This, we believe, is the practice of Judge Van Bergen, of Coxsackie, who is one of our most successful farmers.

[Am. Jour. of Agriculture.

RHODE ISLAND PREMIUM FARM.

Mr. Thomas Andrews, of Smithfield, obtained the premium offered for the best cultivated farm, by the Rhode Island society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry in 1847. The committee who examined this farm speak of it in high terms. It had been in the possession of Mr. Andrews ten years, and the committee say, that having been familiar with it in former years, they "were not less surprised than gratified with the striking change that has been effected by its present owner." They say further—"The farm throughout shows skilful, sound, and clean husbandry; the buildings are nearly all in excellent condition, and the many contrivances within doors, and without, for abbreviating labor and economising time, for the comfort of the family, and for the humbler tenants of the stable and the sty; and especially, the arrangements for the collection and preservation of everything that can be converted into manure—all indicate the orderly, pains-taking and industrious farmer; and show that while he keeps a steady eye upon everything that can be turned to profitable account, he is not unmindful of the higher duty of rendering his home agreeable and respectable." In regard to Mr. A.'s mode of feeding his animals, the committee remark that he has gone on the "sententious advice of an experienced old farmer, '*feed high.*' He has always acted upon this plan. Every animal upon his premises, biped and quadruped, is well fed and full fed. His cattle are not lank, hide-bound, costive and cross, but fat, sleek and kindly."

We make the following extract from Mr. Andrews' statement to the committee:

"My farm contains 113 acres. There are about 50 acres of arable and reclaimed land, 30 acres of pasture, and the balance is mostly in wood.

"When I bought the farm, the buildings and fences were out of repair. The land had been so long cultivated with very little manure, and that probably applied in the hill, it was in a very poor and run down condition. There were not more than two cords of manure on the place. The first summer I raised 40 bushels of potatoes, and 60 of corn. I kept four cows, a pair of three year old steers, and two horses, but was obliged to buy three tons of hay to carry them through the winter. Since that time, I have depended upon the resources of the farm and stock for manure, except two hundred and nine dollars worth of stable manure, and about two thousand bushels of ashes which I have bought. The present condition of the farm will be sufficiently indicated by the following enumeration of its products the present year—the prices are such as I have actually sold the articles at, or can now command for them.

80 tons of good hay, from 30 acres,	
12 acres yielded 36 tons, $14,	$1120 00
3 tons swamp hay, $5,	15 00
8 " oats, on 4½ acres, cut green for fodder, $12,	96 00
2 " rye straw, $6,	12 00
Corn stalks and husks from 5½ acres,	50 00
283 bushels Indian corn, $1,	283 00
32 " rye, $1,	32 00
600 " potatoes sold, averaging 65c,	390 00
400 " " on hand, have been offered 75c,	300 00
90 " " small, 25c,	22 50
1000 lbs. winter squashes, 2c,	20 00
87 bushels winter apples,	36 00
3 " quinces,	6 00
29 loads pumpkins,	29 00
7 bushels white beans,	10 50
Small fruits, $15.74,	15 74
Sweet corn, $5,	5 00
43 bushels fall turneps, 33c,	14 19
Garden vegetables, of various kinds,	25 00
	$2481 93

"I now keep 4 oxen, 12 cows, 2 horses, a bull, 20 shoats and 2 hogs.

"The following answers to your queries will show my mode of cultivation.

"1st. Depth of Plowing.—I plow 8½ inches in all cases where it is possible, and in some loamy soils deeper.

"2. I used the subsoil plow last year on a field of 6 acres; subsoiling 4, and leaving 2, as an experiment. I plowed with a common plow, 7 inches deep, and followed with the subsoil 20 inches—stirring the earth 27 inches—sowed oats and grass seed. The *oats* were very large, on all the six acres, averag- 5 feet high, and there was no perceivable difference in the oats by subsoiling. [The grass was a week later on the part of the field that was subsoiled; there was less clover, but more herds grass and red top; the yield of hay was somewhat greater.]

"3. Rotation of Crops.—I find planting Indian corn more than one year on the same land makes but little difference to the crops, but almost every other kind of grain does not do as well. Rye is more apt to blight, and potatoes are sure to fail the second year. I have not generally got more than half a crop from second year's planting.

"4. Indian Corn.—I cultivated for five years the *white* cap corn of medium size, and deep plowing and manure caused it to grow larger and later. I also tried the *yellow cap* corn, but I find the white to have less weight in cob, and more fodder than the yellow. Last year I planted two acres of the white and yellow mixed equally, and found the result was in favor of the *mixed* corn. It was heavier than either white or yellow, by three-fourths of a pound to the bushel. I generally plant green sward, plow late in the spring, as plowing in the fall by freezing and thawing, the soil becomes wasted by winds blowing, &c. By plowing late in the spring the corn is never injured by the grass worm. I plant my ground but one year if I can get the sod rotten enough to seed down. If I plant two years, I plant potatoes first and corn afterwards, as the land will decidedly take seed better after corn than after potatoes—but by planting only one year the grass crops will last longer than if planted two years. I plow in the manure about the middle of May, roll with a heavy roller, and mark the rows with a light plow 3½ feet by 3, and put five grains in a hill, at second hoeing, leave four the healthiest plants to grow. I hoe as soon as the corn will admit—hoe three times. Work with cultivator between the rows, twice hoeing, but at the third hoeing it breaks down too much corn to work a horse between the rows. I make no hill, but keep the surface as level as possible, that the brace roots may hold it from blowing down, as in hilling the brace roots cling to the hill and are torn up easily, and if the season be dry, it is much more liable to suffer from drought. I commence cutting the stalks as soon as they are ripe enough to cut for the milch cows, and continue using them for feed till they become too dry, as they are worth double to feed green, than in the winter when dry. By this method of cultivation I raise from 40 to 70 bushels per acre, and sometimes even more."

[Albany Cultivator.

KILLING THE BUFFALO.

No animal requires so much killing as buffaloes. Unless shot through the lungs, or spine, they invariably escape; and even when thus mortally wounded, or even struck thro' the very heart, they will frequently run a considerable distance before falling to the ground, particularly if they see the hunter after the wound is given. If, however, he keeps himself concealed after firing, the animal will remain still, if it does not immediately fall. It is a most painful sight to witness the dying struggles of the huge beast. The buffalo invariably evinces the greatest repugnance to lie down when mortally wounded, apparently conscious that when once touching mother earth, there is no hope left him. A bull, shot through the heart or lungs, with blood streaming from his mouth, and protruding tongue, his eyes rolling, bloodshot, and glazed with death, braces himself on his legs, swaying from side to side, stamps impatiently at his growing weakness, or lifts his rugged and matted head, and helplessly bellows out his conscious impotence. To the last, however, he stands upright, and plants his limbs further apart, but to no purpose. As the body rolls, like a ship at sea, his head slowly turns from side to side, looking about, as it were, for the unseen and treacherous enemy who has bro't him, the lord of the plains, to such a pass. Drops of purple blood spirt from his mouth and nostrils, and gradually the failing limbs refuse longer to support the ponderous carcass; more heavily rolls the body from side to side, until suddenly, for a brief instant, it becomes rigid and still; a convulsive tremor seizes it, and, with a low, sobbing gasp, the huge animal falls over on his side, the limbs extended stark and stiff, and the mountain of flesh without life or motion.

Notwithstanding the great and wanton destruction of the buffalo, many years must elapse before this lordly animal becomes extinct. In spite of their numerous enemies, they will exist in countless numbers, and, could any steps be taken to protect them, as is done in respect to other game, they would ever remain the life and ornament of the boundless prairies, and afford ample and never-failing provision to the travelers over these otherwise desert plains. [Ruxton's Mexico and the Rocky Mountains.

Metallic vessels, employed in cooking, particularly worthy of notice, are those coated internally with a kind of enamel, prepared without the admixture of lead, or any other poisonous ingredients, and consequently no bad effects can ensue.

Vessels of the above description are now manufactured both in Europe and in this country, the invention of which is considered to be one of the greatest improvements recently introduced into domestic economy, such vessels being remarkably clean, salubrious, and adapted to the delicate culinary operations of boiling, stewing, making of jellies, preserves, &c. Not only are small saucepans, and stewpans covered with this enamel, but large iron boilers, holding twenty-five gallons, as well as fryingpans and gridirons. The use of these utensils cannot be too strongly recommended. [American Agriculturist.

Devonshire butter. Scald your cream, in a zinc pan, over a charcoal fire; but do not let it boil. When the cream is cold, say the next morning, take it off with the hand. Put the cream into a wide wooden bowl; stir it with the hand for ten or fifteen minutes; and the butter will be the same as out of a churn, and to be dealt with the same. A cow that will make one pound of butter per day, that is seven pounds per week, if the cream is scalded, it will make nine pounds in the seven days. Great care must be taken not to let any dust rest upon the cream.

[Gardener's Chronicle.

Abolition of cotton manufactures in Egypt. Ibraham Pascha appears to have the intention of gradually abolishing the manufacture of cotton cloths in Egypt, and has recently discharged from his service the chief superintendent of his cotton mills. This is generally considered a very wise step on his part, as manufactures can always be imported from England and the United States at a cheaper rate than they can be made in that country.

Proposed remedy for the hoven in cattle. At a late weekly council of the English Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Eaton, of Haverford West, recommended a drink of one quart of new milk, fresh from the cow, as an effectual preventive of the hove in cattle, provided it be administered while the animal is able to walk about.

Lung Protector. An invention, with this name, has lately appeared in Louisville, which is thus described by the Journal of that city:—

"The invention consists of a small air cylinder, with a valve at one end, one working inward, when the air is inhaled, and the other outward, when the air is exhaled, the inhaling valve being surrounded by a woolen net work through which the air is filtered. In case of injurious gasses, a flexible tube runs from the inhaling valve along the leg to near the floor, by which the worker inhales only the lower part of the column of air and avoids the smoke and gasses."

The Maine Farmer; A Family Newspaper, Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Literature, General Intelligence, &c. &c.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1848.

SPRINGS IN AND ABOUT CARTS AND CARRIAGES.

Some years ago, a long and laborious investigation was had before a committee of the British Parliament, with a view to ascertain the best principles of constructing roads of all kinds, and the best form of vehicles, so that the various plans and inventions of transportation and locomotion might be ascertained.

It was there proved, by men long experienced in wagoning and the management of stages and other modes of conveyance, that, although springs in carriages, so placed as to break the sudden jolt or concussion occasioned by passing over obstacles or rough places, did not diminish the weight of the burthen, they nevertheless made it easier for the horses, easier for riders, easier for the carriages, and easier for the roads.

We all know, that a sudden concussion, or jölt, is more difficult to withstand, from a given weight, if thrown upon our shoulders, than if it were let down gently; and the principle holds good, not only when applied to ourselves but to horses, and even to the inanimate carriage and the roads.

The more springs you can have, compatible with strength and durability, to ward off those sudden jolts, the better.

We saw, not long since, in Alexander's Messenger, a notice of a certain contrivance, or invention, patented by Thomas S. Speakman, of Philadelphia, to be applied to carts, drays, &c., for the very purpose above named. In the usual mode of harnessing horses into carts and drays, we have a chain passing from one shaft over the saddle on the horse's back, to the other. This brings the weight of the shafts and part of the load on to the horse's back, and it falls dead and heavy every time the wheels pass over obstacles, or over rough places and inequalities in the road.

To obviate this, and give the horse relief in this respect, Mr. S. fastens under each shaft, a half eliptic spring, the centre of which is connected to the lower ends of the staple, which pass freely through a hole bored in the shaft and connect with the chain that passes over the back. This affords relief to the back of the horse, by letting the load come down gradually and gently at each jolt, and not suddenly and violently as in the common mode.

"A merciful man is merciful to his"—horse; and we hope an invention so simple and so useful as this, will come into general use.

We think a similar contrivance on the top of an ox-yoke, connected with the ring and staple, would relieve the necks of the oxen very much and be of great service,—who will try it?

SAVE YOUR DROSS.

In extensive furnaces and iron works, the dross, or slag, collects and is thrown out as a useless thing, often being in the way, or forming an unsightly heap of rubbish.

A French mechanic, some years ago, devised the plan of making a good use of this material. He accordingly laid moulds, or forms in a situation to allow the dross to flow into them. The dross is allowed to cool very gradually, so as to render it tough; and to effect this, the forms are placed so as to receive a portion of the surplus flame of the furnace. The inventor thus forms flag stones, blocks for building, or for paving and other useful purposes, and they have been found to be very durable and convenient; exhibiting a hardness in many instances superior to granite. Thus, what was formerly in the way, and considered as a nuisance, is converted to a valuable use.

HUNTING THE CRITTER. A New Orleans watchman being desirous recently of ascertaining where they sold liquor without a license, disguised himself in the evening as a volunteer, and hunted. He took so many drams that he became uproarious, and was locked up in the watch-house by his brother watchmen, who little thought he was "one of 'em."

NIAGARA BEAT. A writer in a Rochester paper says that there is a fall of water in the Eastern Ghauts, between Bombay and Comorin, as much higher than Niagara as Niagara is higher than the *stroke of a pump handle.* The river Shirawati, which falls into the Arabian sea, makes a width of a quarter of a mile, but the fall being curved, is a sweep of half a mile—it then tumbles over a plane of forty-five degrees, three hundred feet, and from this fetches a perpendicular leap of eight hundred and fifty feet! "What a *fall* is there, my countryman!" Excellent place for a cotton factory, aint it, Mr. Yankee? It can't thunder though like old Niagara, any how you can fix it, and it haint got no bridge across it strung upon iron twine.

THE LITERARY AMERICAN is the title of a very neat and exceedingly well conducted literary journal recently established in the city of New York, by G. P. Quackenbos. It is in quarto form, and contains sixteen pages. Terms—$3 per annum, in advance; two copies for one year, or one copy for two years, $5. Address G. P. Quackenbos, post paid, 41 Ann-st., New York.

ELECTIONS. State elections have recently been held in North Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and Iowa. Partial returns have been received by telegraph, but from the jumbled up and conflicting statements, it is hard telling who's 'lected. We shall publish the results as soon as they are known "for certain."

FELONIOUS ASSAULT. A street fight occurred in Market Square, on Tuesday night, about twelve o'clock, in which a young man named Joseph Nickless received a severe if not fatal wound with a knife between his lower ribs. It was thought impossible for him to recover for a day or two, but he was said yesterday to be in a fair way to recover.—Nickless was met by a gang of half intoxicated rowdies, and says he was assailed by two of them, whom he named. They were both arrested, and when our paper went to press were under examination. Although there is said to have been some old grudge existing between the parties, we apprehend that rum was the principal instigator of the assault, and the catastrophe but one of the legitimate effects of dram drinking. We have need of a more numerous police.

[Kennebec Journal, 11th.

The two young men arrested are George McLaughlin and Stephen Pullen. They were bound over to take their trial at the Supreme Court, in October next. Not obtaining bail-bonds, they were committed to jail.

STATE OF THE CROPS.

MR. EDITOR—In your 30th No. some account was given of a shower of hail which occurred at this place on the 16th of the last month. It is surprising indeed what a change has taken place during the short space of four weeks. Crops of corn, grain and potatoes, which were supposed to be entirely destroyed, have now revived and promise an abundant harvest. Some fields of corn and grain, however, which were in a very forward state at the time of the occurrence of the shower, do not promise at this time a very bountiful crop. Late sown grain and oats never appeared so well with us as at this time. This furnishes another argument in favor of growing some early and some later crops, as by doing so the farmer will often realize a better return than when the whole is committed to the ground at a very early period in the spring.

Potatoes here have not as yet been touched by the disease; some of which, procured from a gentleman of Lincoln county, entirely escaped the rot last year, and at this time the same variety certainly wear a fine appearance. Changing the seed from one section of the country to another, and the planting of the balls with a view to procure new varieties, have been recommended.

Although it is asserted that early planted potatoes are less affected by disease than those planted late, still we believe that the farmer who reserves a portion of his seed till the last of May or first of June, may in some seasons prove to have been wiser than the advocate of early planting.

Potatoe growing is certainly very profitable; even if one fourth or one third of the crop prove an entire failure, the rise in the price of this most esteemed article of food will more than compensate for the loss. By experimenting, by courage and perseverance, may we not have strong ground to hope that this calamity, so much dreaded, may soon be much mitigated or entirely averted.

Rumford, Aug., 1848. J. E. ROLFE.

EMIGRANTS. The number of emigrants that arrived during the first seven months of this year at New York, is 110,404. If this were not a "great country" us *natyves* would soon be crowded out.

NOMINATIONS. The Free Soil Convention, held at Buffalo last week, nominated Martin Van Buren as their candidate for President, and Charles F. Adams, of Boston, for Vice President.

OFF AT LAST. The mammoth steamer New World, at New York, which is four hundred feet long, has, after two attempts, been safely launched. It took two powerful steamers to haul her into what Paddy would call her native element; and she will want a small bay to turn in.

SMOKING THE "INIMY." The editor of the Boston Post has received some of the cigars that were captured with Santa Anna's carriage. So it seems old Timber-leg makes some smoke yet for editors.

ROCKS FALLEN. An immense rock, in the mountains seven hundred feet high, recently fell into the valley of Montroux, Switzerland. It killed two thousand head of cattle as it swept along, and crushed seven houses and all their inmates.

FRESH WATER BELOW THE SALT. At New Haven, Ct., they have bored down through the wharves and salt water to the depth of forty feet, and brought up pure fresh water through iron tubes, put down for the purpose. It rises within a foot of the top and is inexhaustible.

VERY DESCRIPTIVE. Cape Island is described by a late writer as having "a great quantity of white sand on one side and a good deal more on the other." It must be very romantic.

BIGGER THAN BANVARD'S. Panorama views of the Mississippi are getting plenty. Stockwell, a painter of St. Louis, is painting one three times larger than Banvard's.

BURSTING UP. An old lady, while sitting on a barrel of yeast, on board of one of the steamers in the English channel, was suddenly thrown ten feet into the air, by the bursting of the barrel. She *fell* pretty heavy again and rather *crusty*.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM HOUSE. The custom house at New Orleans will cover more area than any other custom house in the Union.

SCHOOLING THE GIPSIES. A school for the purpose of teaching the gipsy children and weaning them from their wandering habits, has been established at Farnham, in England, and is doing well. A few more schools throughout that kingdom for vagrant children would be a capital plan.

LOSS OF THE LIQUORS. A fire in New York burnt up $12,000 worth of wines and other liquors for the Messrs. Delmonico.

SONG FACTORY. A person in Dublin, finding seditious songs in demand, proposes to manufacture them to order for a fair consideration.

TEXAS SUGAR. In 1846 Texas exported fifty hogsheads of sugar. The crop of this year is estimated to be five thousand hogsheads.

FOUR CENTS OR SIX CENTS. There has been a disagreement between the Senate and House of Representatives, on a grave subject. The House voted to allow six cents to the navy in lieu of grog, but the Senate thought four cents was enough, inasmuch as a man could, if he had good liquor, get comfortably drunk on that.

BUYING OUT THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY. If accounts are correct an offer has been made to our Government, by the Hudson Bay Company, to sell out all their houses, forts, territory, buffaloes, Indians, and grisly bears, at a fair price, and that the proposition has been discussed by the Senate in secret session.

QUAKERESS MISSIONARY. Susan Howland, and her husband, Joseph Howland, of New Bedford, have embarked in the Europa for Liverpool. Mrs. H. goes out as a missionary to France, with the hope of carrying and introducing the scriptures to the benighted of those countries who are deprived of the privilege of reading the bible.

VERMONT SARPENT. There is a report, in Vermont, that an enormous snake has been seen on the east side of the west mountain, as big as a *stove pipe* and twelve feet long. The Green Mountain boys are determined to nab him and take off his jacket. It is no place there for such varmints.

SPANISH DEBT. It is stated, by foreign papers, that Spain owes to British bond-holders, five hundred millions of dollars.

THE INDIANS.

The following interesting letter, relative to some of the Indian tribes of the West, is from the pen of a young artist of Boston, who, says the Traveller, in which paper we find it, "is peregrinating the wild regions of the far West, with a view to the cultivation of his artistic taste, and at the same time indulging a penchant for seeing life in the wilderness."

OPPOSITE GRAND ISLAND, }
PLATTE RIVER, June 28, 1848. }

Editors of the Traveller:—I address you from the broad prairie, where I am enjoying all the comforts and novelties of a camp life, under the protection of the Oregon battalion. I arrived here, or rather at the frontier, too late to meet the emigration to Oregon, which this year has been unusually limited; but I am upon the great trail, and shall join any efficient party that passes. Col. Fremont is expected soon. If he fails, I shall probably winter at Fort Larramie, at the foot of the mountains, where there are numerous Indians and plenty of game. In opportunities to see Indians I have been remarkably successful, having already visited the lodges of the Pottawotamies, seen the drunken frolics of the Kickapoos, met on the plains a war party of Iowas returning with 17 Pawnee scalps, and sat in council with the Pawnees. I have painted a Cheyennes chief and brave, and got myself into trouble by so doing—the particulars of which I may give you hereafter. I have also smoked and eaten wild potatoes with a war party of 500 Sioux—fine looking fellows, elegantly dressed. The farther one gets from civilization, the happier and more comfortable is the situation of the red man.

The large and warlike tribe of Pawnees, who have so long been the dread of emigrants and traders, whose scalping knives have so often done their terrible work among the surrounding tribes, are now suffering those torments they have so often inflicted on others. Their only friends are the Camanches—all others have sworn vengeance against them, and have determined to "wipe them out."

The Sioux commenced depredations upon the Pawnees, last autumn, by robbing them of nearly all the corn which they had raised.—The example of the Sioux was followed by smaller tribes, who were always ready to cut off the hunting parties of the Pawnees. At length the Pawnees dared not venture far enough upon the plain for buffalo, elk, and deer, but were obliged to remain at their village, subsisting on roots and such small game as occasionally came within their limits.—Spring found them in a condition bordering upon starvation; and had it not been for the timely assistance of the government who gave them 1500 bushels of corn, they must have perished. But this supply was soon exhausted; for with it their fields were to be planted, and a population numbering a thousand warriors to be fed.

Early in June, I was at their village; sat in council with them; smoked their pipe of peace; and listened to their tale of suffering. They had no meat; of their roots but a few handfuls remained; they had suffered, too, from cold; for their robes were old and thin, and they dared not venture out for new. All the hunting parties had returned with wounds, instead of meat, and many were left dead upon the plain: "the scalps of our braves (said they) are hanging in the wigwams of every tribe; even the squaws in our fields are not spared. Our horses, too, are poor and weak; if we let them pasture in the valley, they are stolen; if we herd them in the hills, their keepers never return."

We gave them as much food as could be spared, and left them. They seemed grateful, and expressed their love for the whites in strong terms; but notwithstanding the vigilance of our guard, we discovered the next morning that six of our cattle had been taken from us.

A few weeks after, and how changed! their village of domes, rising on the hill-side and running down to the Platte, which spreads out like a bay, bearing on its bosom scores of little islands, all covered with rich vegetation, still remained; but not a dog barked. We saw no grim sentinels standing like statues upon the house tops. We missed the crowds of affrighted children, scampering to their hiding places. All was silent, save a low wailing from little groups of old and sick.—From an old man, in whom the spark of life was stronger than in those around him, we learned that starvation had driven the inhabitants from their homes to the plains, there to die in battle or feast upon the buffalo. Such as were too weak to follow, were left behind, food for the wolf. We gave them such assistance as lay in our power; but it was only to prolong their suffering. With heavy hearts we hurried from this fated place, and once more gained the plain. The relief we had afforded the poor Indians was but temporary; for their trail was marked by dead and dying. One old woman, hearing the tramp of our horses, raised her wrinkled, emaciated face, and begged for bread. Some was thrown at her feet; she heard it fall, and stretched forth her bony hands to find it. She could not; and as she turned her face towards us we saw that she was blind. This was too much. Several of our soldiers leaped from their saddles, and emptying their haversacks into her lap, rode off in tears. It was a terrible sight—such as once seen can never be forgotten.

The following night the horizon was fringed by a ruddy light. Its cause was easily guessed. The Indians were destroying the village.—The next day a war party of Cheyennes rode up, proudly bearing fresh scalp locks; they were not painted and dressed with that care which marks the young or able warriors, but bore marks of neglect, and age, while some were gray. They had robbed want and the wolves of their feeble victims. They acknowledged that their trophies were the scalps of Pawnees, and taking a brand from the camp fire, pointed with significant gestures in the direction of the ruins of the Pawnee village. Others will lay waste the fields of these proscribed Indians, and when the wretched proprietors return in the fall, they will find themselves without corn, and with no lodges to shelter them from the severe storms of winter. Their fate is indeed hard; but here there are few to pity. If you recite their sufferings to the red man, he shrugs his shoulders and counts on his fingers the scalps they have taken from his people, or tells of the villages they have laid waste, of horses stolen, &c.; and the hardy mountaineer, tho' his eye moistens as he thinks of their miseries, will repeat numerous instances of the white man's wrongs; of emigrants murdered; wagon trains stript of their cattle; goods plundered; hunters robbed of their horses, and left naked, unarmed, and without food, in the midst of the vast prairies; and exclaims that he has no tears to waste on such a people.

As a general thing, the Pawnees are well formed, of medium height, with good features, and they would be called handsome if their expression was less ferocious. Their dress generally consists of a buffalo robe and black moccasins. If leggins and frock are added, they are very plain, and finished with less taste than is usual with other wild tribes. Great care is bestowed on their heads, from the summit of which is trained a tall scalp lock, whose spreading top is often dyed with bright colors. The rest of the head is shaved and painted. The face is ornamented with more or less vermillion, or white earth, and the ears are loaded with trinkets.

Their lodges are of the form of an inverted coffee cup; the height, from floor to ceiling, 30 feet; the width of floor from 35 to 40 feet. A low platform is built against the wall.—This answers for seats by day and for beds by night. The floor is usually 3 or 4 feet below the surface of the street, and is connected by a covered doorway projecting some 8 feet from the wall. The whole is built in the following manner: First, a strong frame of wood, upon which is placed small sticks and straw. This is then covered with earth, beaten hard, to the depth of 2 or 3 feet at the base, gradually diminishing as it approaches the top, which is left open for the escape of smoke, the fire being built in a slight excavation made in the centre of the floor. A stable of upright poles is always built at the side, and if it is the home of a brave, his whitened shield hangs on his glittering spear in front, a few feet before the door. W. H. T.

PUBLIC CONSECRATION.

The Forest Grove Cemetery, in this town, will be consecrated by public services on this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Address by Oliver Means, A. M.; Poem by Rev. Wheelock Craig.

A procession will be formed at the Unitarian Church, at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M. and will proceed to the spot—where the ceremonies will take place at 5 o'clock.

All interested, both ladies and gentlemen, are invited to join the procession. The scholars in the several Sunday Schools in town, are expected to form in the procession.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremonies will be postponed.

LOCK JAW. A son of Isaac Quinnet, of Sandwich, died recently of lock jaw occasioned by a wound on the foot by a pitchfork, while haying. The wound healed over, but lock jaw set in and occasioned his death.

HOW TO SHORTEN A STORY BY SPLICING. A Miss Story of Covington, Ky., was recently married to Mr. R. Short. So the story is made short by doubling.

DROWNED. Capt. Benjamin Smith, formerly of Duxbury, Mass., jumped overboard at New Orleans, not long since, in a fit of insanity, and was drowned.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT. The Legislature of Wisconsin have passed a law exempting the homestead of a person in the country, of forty acres, and of a person in a village, a quarter of an acre, from attachment for debt.

LEGAL TENDER. In Oregon, wheat, by law, is made a legal tender. The monetary history of young nations gives many curious instances of different articles made to answer the purpose of gold and silver as legal tenders. It doesn't make much odds what is used for this purpose, if all are agreed to it.

PRAIRIE STEAMERS. Gen. Temple, of Illinois, has been engaged a long time in making a steamer that would go safely and swiftly over the prairies. Report saith he has accomplished the undertaking, and we shall soon see locomotives dashing across the prairies of the west like the buffaloes of old.

POTATO ROT. McMakin's Courier says great fears are entertained that the potato crop around Bangor will be cut off with the potato rot. The fears are all gone, and so are the potatoes.

SYLVIE GAS. This is the name of a gas made from resin in convenient portable apparatus. It is coming very generally into use in hotels and private dwellings, and is thought to be a great improvement on the common kind of gas obtained from coal.

NEW PHRASE. The more polite mode of telling a man "to go to grass," is to tell him to *Nebuchadnezerize.*

COOLING. Four thousand tons of ice were shipped from Boston during July—most of it to New Orleans.

AFRAID OF CLUBS. Liverpool, at the last accounts, seems to be much afraid of "Irish Clubs." These clubs are sore troubles to John Bull, whether they are *exercised* in *debate* or over his *pate*.

A SAD STORY. Sheriff Allen, of Glasgow, in Scotland, states that out of three hundred thousand inhabitants in that city, eighty thousand of them are to all intents and purposes as much heathens as the Hottentots of Africa.

SNAGGING. From 1835 to 1840, there was built, on the western rivers, five hundred and fifty-two steam boats. Of these, two hundred and fifteen were snagged and destroyed.

STATE CATTLE SHOW. A State cattle show and fair will be held in Baltimore, Md., in November next. It is connected with an exhibition of the mechanic arts.

EXPEDITION TO CALIFORNIA. Col. Washington, Maj. Graham, and Capt. Kane, with five companies of dragoons, one of light artillery, three hundred and fifty wagons, and a flock of settlers, have started from Monterey for California.

THE ARMY. The strength of the army, after the discharge of those enlisted for the war, is 8,866.

BAD STATE OF THINGS IN CUBA. A letter received in this city from Havana, of recent date, written by an intelligent gentleman who has spent some ten or twelve years in that vicinity, gives a most deplorable account of the state of affairs in that place.

The writer says, "The distress which prevails in the community is truly alarming. Daily there are failures of one or more houses, hitherto extensively engaged in trade. During the week ending July 22d, more than *twenty-five* mercantile houses suspended payment. Yesterday afternoon I followed to the grave the remains of one of our first merchants, who, frantic at finding himself irretrievably ruined, committed suicide. Many others, owing from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, have left the city, unwilling to meet the gaze of those with whom they have been accustomed to associate in the time of their prosperity. It is estimated that there are in this immediate vicinity, but outside the city wall, some eighteen thousand souls, who, lacking the means to supply themselves with the daily necessaries of life, are literally famishing with hunger. These consist, chiefly, of cigar makers, whose employers have been obliged to close their factories for the want of means to prosecute their business. In this state of things it requires no stretch of the imagination to induce the most gloomy forebodings. I grant that in this connection, the mind is apt to recur to the scenes that are enacting abroad, but it must be remembered that these act as incentives to the disaffected, to which class the great mass of the Creole population belong." [Traveller.

MILITARY VISITERS. The Salem Mechanics' Light Infantry, Capt. Wm. Sanders, a fine looking company, have been on a visit to this place this week. They arrived in the Huntress on Tuesday evening, and were welcomed by salvos of artillery, and received by an assemblage of nearly a thousand of our citizens. They pitched their tents on the mall, opposite the Gage House, where they were visited by many of our people, particularly on the beautiful moonlight evenings, where the Salem Brass Band, one of the best in the country, gave the lovers of music a splendid treat. Mr. Morse, the leader of the band, plays a silver bugle with gold keys and mountings, which was presented to the band, we understand, by the ladies of Salem, and cost $450. Yesterday they visited the Arsenal, upon the invitation of Col. Child, and this morning they return homewards, visiting Portland on their way.

This company was organized forty years ago, and has always been composed entirely of mechanics. They are all young men, and look as if they could do good execution if needful; but we hope they will never have occasion to put any bullets in their guns, except at target-shooting.

[Kennebec Journal, 11th.

The Seventeen Years Locusts have made their appearance in myriads, in Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

MONDAY, August 7.

SENATE. *Afternoon.* Bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed, reports made, &c.

Passed finally. Bills additional in relation to hawkers and pedlers; to authorize the town of Milo to erect and maintain a toll bridge; for the regulation of bowling alleys; to incorporate the Standish Academy; to authorize certain persons to prosecute and defend suits; relating to certain bankrupt defendants; to establish the North Haven Bridge Company; resolve in favor of the trustees of Somerset Academy.

HOUSE. *Afternoon.* Bill to incorporate the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Co. was before the House for its consideration, and Mr. Leavitt of Skowhegan, moved a further amendment, as follows:

"To amend section 1st, by inserting the following words after the words 'Sebasticook or Clinton,' 'and with the right to extend their Railroad on either side of the Kennebec river, and to connect the same with the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, at some point in Augusta, North of the Kennebec Bridge, if the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad Company shall not locate and make their road to Augusta within the time limited in their charter for so doing.'"

After a lengthy discussion, the amendment was adopted—66 to 46.

TUESDAY, August 8.

SENATE. *Forenoon.* The militia bill came from the house amended and passed. [The first amendment reduces the salary of the Adjutant General to $200, and further provides that no officer doing duty under the bill shall receive any compensation.]

On motion of Mr. Tripp, the amendment was so amended as to preserve the Adjutant General's salary as now fixed by law, at $750 per annum. The amendment, as amended, was then adopted. All the remaining amendments of the house were then adopted.

Afternoon. Bills and resolves were amended and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. *Forenoon.* Numerous bills and resolves were passed to be engrossed.

The resolve making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of those officers and soldiers from this State, who fell in Mexico, was taken up. [A minority report was read recommending the appropriation of $2000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell, instead of erecting the monument as proposed by the bill. On motion of Mr. Dunn of Poland, this report was indefinitely postponed.] Mr. Paine moved to amend by inserting after the word "soldiers" the words, "citizens of Maine," and the amendment was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Sewall, the resolve was laid on the table.

Afternoon. Nothing of importance transacted.

WEDNESDAY, August 9.

SENATE. *Forenoon.* Bill relating to property exempt from attachment, was indefinitely postponed.—Several bills were passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE. *Forenoon.* Bills passed to be engrossed, and others indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Smart of Swanville, the bill regulating the hours of labor, providing that ten hours shall be a legal day's work, was taken up.

Mr. Thing of Freeport moved to amend the bill by providing that its provisions should not apply to agricultural and monthly labor. The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Thing moved to amend the 2d section, so that the law should go into operation on the 20th of April, 1849.

The question was divided, and the vote on each section was taken separately.

The first section was adopted, yeas 67, nays 39. The second section was adopted, yeas 72, nays 41. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

SENATE. *Afternoon.* Report of the committee that the legislature adjourn *sine die* on Friday morning next, at 6 o'clock, was accepted in concurrence.

Several bills and resolves were indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. Bills in addition to establish the Great Falls and South Berwick Railroad Company; to incorporate the Augusta Savings Bank; to incorporate the proprietors of Sumner Powder Mills; to incorporate the East Thomaston Bank; to apportion and assess a state tax for 1849; additional to the 6th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to amend chapter 145 of the Revised Statutes; to increase the salary of the Deputy Warden of the State Prison; to amend an act granting appeals from the decisions of county commissioners; to change the names of certain persons; authorizing the assessment of a certain tax upon the town of Bridgton; in relation to corporations; to incorporate the Chesuncook Steam Navigation Company; to amend the 106th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to establish a Preventive Police in the towns of Berwick and South Berwick, and to regulate the same; in relation to the lien of mechanics and others on vessels; to incorporate the West Somerset Agricultural Society; additional to incorporate the towns of East Thomaston and South Thomaston; to amend the 5th chapter of the laws of 1847; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate for the County of Waldo; to incorporate the Lewiston Bank; to increase the capital stock of Biddeford Bank; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate of Somerset County; for the relief of the towns of Fryeburg and Denmark; to divide the town of Wilson and annex the same to the towns of Greenville, Shirley and Elliotsville; additional in relation to the Maine Bank; additional to the 154th chapter of the Revised Statutes; resolves for the repair of the Aroostook road through townships Nos. 10 and 11; in favor of Abner B. Thompson and the heirs of Roscoe G. Greene; additional for the payment of accounts against the state; on petition of Moses Pierce; in favor of Rufus McIntire; in relation to the State Prison; making an appropriation for the Insane Hospital; laying a tax on the County of Cumberland.

HOUSE. *Afternoon.* Bills and resolves were discussed, passed to be engrossed, referred to the next Legislature, and indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. Bills relating to corporations; to incorporate the Proprietors of Sumner Powder Mills; to change the names of certain persons; to incorporate the Neptune Bank; granting to laborers on lumber a lien thereon; to incorporate the Maine Telegraph Company.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

SENATE. *Forenoon.* Bills and resolves were discussed and disposed of—some passed to be engrossed, others referred to the next Legislature, and others indefinitely postponed.

Passed finally. Bills incorporating the Maine Telegraph Company; giving to laborers on lumber a lien thereon; to incorporate the Neptune Bank.

Afternoon. Bills and resolves referred to the next Legislature, indefinitely postponed, and passed to be engrossed.

Passed finally. Bills in addition to the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes (Militia Bill;) additional to incorporate the Proprietors of the Wiscasset Bridge; to incorporate the Eastern Telegraph Company; additional to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks, approved Aug. 6, 1846; in addition to secure to married women their rights in property; making further provision for the arrest of offenders; to improve the Carlton Stream in Troy; to incorporate the Moose River Dam Co., additional to modify and revise all acts for the government of the Insane Hospital; regulating the hours of labor; giving further time for redeeming lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes; and for the disposition of lands which may hereafter become forfeited; to establish the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Co.; resolves in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians; in favor of Wm. T. Sayward; for the payment of certain accounts against the State; in favor of the Assistant Librarian; in favor of Isaac Randall; in favor of the Proprietors of Ansburg or township No. 17, Middle Division, and township No. 29, Middle Division in the county of Washington; making provision for the repair of the Baring and Houlton road; to aid in the construction of the Great Machias Bridge; respecting the State Paper.

HOUSE. *Forenoon.* Bills and resolves were discussed and acted on.

On motion of Mr. Dunn of Poland, the bill in addition to the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes, (the militia bill,) was taken up. The question was upon its final passage, and the yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill passed finally,—yeas 61, nays 52.

Passed finally. Bills additional to an act to incorporate the Wiscasset Bridge Company; to secure to married women their rights to property; to incorporate the Eastern Telegraph Company; additional to restrict the sale of intoxicating drink; resolves in favor of W. T. Sawyer; rescinding a resolve in favor of the Passamaquoddy Indians.

Afternoon. Bills and resolves variously disposed of.

Passed finally. Bills making further provisions for the arrest of offenders; additional to the 126th chapter of the Revised Statutes, regulating the hours of labor; resolves in favor of Isaac Randall; making provision for the repair of the Houlton and Baring Road; in favor of the Assistant Librarian; relative to paying certain accounts against the state; bill to incorporate the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Company; resolve relative to the State Paper; resolve relative to the Great Machias Bridge.

FRIDAY, August 11.

SENATE. *Passed finally*—Bills—in addition to the 126th chapter of the Revised Statutes; granting further power to the village school district of Augusta; additional for the relief of poor debtors; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate for the county of Lincoln; additional to incorporate the Heron Lake Dam Company; in addition to the 147th chapter of the Revised Statutes; to provide in part for the expenditures of government; granting further powers to recorders of town courts; in relation to lands reserved for public uses; additional to an act to incorporate the Sabattis Pond and River Company; in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes on lands in unincorporated places. Resolves—in favor of Madawaska, Hancock and Van Buren plantations; making an appropriation for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and soldiers from Maine who perished in the war with Mexico; in favor of Wait plantation; authorizing the Treasurer of State to sell and dispose of U. S. stock; in favor of William Sanborn; on the pay-roll of the Senate; on the pay-roll of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Dumont rose and said:—

The hour of our separation has arrived, and it is a commingled moment of pleasure and of pain; of pleasure, that we are so soon to return to our families, our constituents, our friends—and pain that we part, many of us, in all human probability, never to meet again. The messenger of death, although he has not entered actually our hall, yet he has cut down one in the vigor of his strength and the prime of his manhood, who was constitutionally entitled to a seat here; and Senators, the places which may now know us as public men, or in the private walks of life, will soon know us no more forever. Hence it will be infinitely of more value to us to cultivate the spirit of friendship and brotherly love, than to give place in our hearts to political bitterness and rancor.

Our session has been protracted the usual length of time, but that time, I honestly believe, has been faithfully improved in the maturing and enacting such laws as were demanded by the great and growing interests of our State.

An unusual degree of harmony has characterized our proceedings here; and for this, (I speak, I know, the sentiments of every Senator at this board,) we are largely indebted to the ability and impartiality of the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the courtesy of members one towards another.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Hon. Caleb R. Ayer, for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties devolving upon him as presiding officer of the Senate during the present session.

The resolve was read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted.

The President then addressed the Senate, as follows:

SENATORS: For your partiality in assigning to me the honorable position of presiding officer; for your prompt and uniform assistance during the session, to which I am deeply indebted for whatever of success has attended my efforts to sustain that position; and especially for this expression of your approbation of the manner in which its duties have been discharged, I tender to you, individually and collectively, the sincere thanks of a gratified heart. The emotions which a recollection of those favors inspire, no language of mine is adequate to express. Concurring in the generous sentiments of the Senator from Kennebec, permit me, at this moment, when the labors of the session are about to close and ourselves to separate, to extend to you, one and all, my best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

The usual thanks were presented to the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Chaplain, Messenger and Assistant Messenger.

The Secretary of State then came in, and laid upon the table a list of the titles of 152 acts, and 67 resolves, passed by the Legislature at its present session, and approved by the Governor.

On motion of Mr. Flint, the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

HOUSE. *Finally passed*—bills, granting further power to the village district in Augusta; granting further powers to recorders of town courts; additional to an act to incorporate the Heron Lake Dam Company; for the relief of poor debtors; additional to an act to incorporate the Sabattis Pond and River Company; to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate of Lincoln County; additional to an act relative to land reserved for public uses; in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes in unincorporated places;—resolves, in favor of William Sanborn; authorizing the State Treasurer to dispose of the U. S. stock belonging to the State; for the pay-roll of the House of Representatives; for the pay-roll of the Senate; for the erection of a monument to the memory of officers and soldiers from Maine who perished in Mexico; in favor of Wait plantation; in favor of Madawaska, Hancock and Van Buren plantations.

Mr. Barnes, of Portland, moved a vote of thanks to the presiding officer of the House. He said that he performed this duty with great pleasure to himself. He felt that the past session had been peculiarly harmonious. Our debates, however warm and animated, had not left angry feelings to mar that harmony; and now, on the eve of separation, he believed that there was no feeling incompatible with friendship and good will. He therefore, with pleasure, offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Hugh D. McLellan, Esq., for the ability and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

The resolve was unanimously passed.

The Speaker said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I return you my most sincere and hearty thanks for this last testimonial of your regard. During the past session I have ever experienced kindness, courtesy and forbearance from the members of this House, and I now feel an unalloyed satisfaction in returning you my thanks for this last mark of your esteem. Permit me to wish you a safe and happy return to your several homes.

The usual thanks were presented to the Clerk, Assistant Clerk, Messenger and Assistant Messenger.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table a list of the titles of 150 acts and 67 resolves, and stated that the Governor had no further communication to make.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, of Oldtown, the House then adjourned without day.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPEND.

MONDAY, Aug. 7.

SENATE. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would introduce a resolution on the first day of next session to take off the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Fremont Court Martial.

A report was made providing for the publication of the daily proceedings of the Senate in the National Intelligencer and the Union.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury giving the quantity and the value of the sugar exported the past fiscal year.

A bill was reported from the House requiring that moneys received for duties should be paid directly into the Treasury, without deducting salaries, &c.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland introduced a resolution calling on the President for information with regard to the project of a revolution in Northern Mexico.—Adopted.

The Oregon bill was taken up, and a debate ensued upon the Wilmot proviso.

HOUSE. A motion to reconsider the vote passing the Army bill was killed.

A resolution giving the cannon captured by Gen. Jackson to the Jackson Monument Association, came up, and was opposed by Messrs. Haskell and King of Georgia, was laid aside, and afterwards passed.

The President's last two messages were taken up for reference. Many motions were made to dispose of the messages, when on motion of Mr. Stephens they were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Root of Ohio, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the River and Harbor bill.

TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

SENATE. To-day a report was received from the Secretary of State, with a copy of the joint report of the Commissioners under the treaty of Washington.

A resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish, at the next session of Congress, all the maps and reports of topographical engineers, showing the operations of the army in Texas and Mexico.

The bill was taken up relating to granting lands for constructing a railroad from Mobile to the mouth of the Ohio. Amendments were offered making similar grants for constructing railroads from Jackson, Miss., to the Alabama line; to the Montgomery and Pensacola rail road; to the St. Joseph and Hannibal, Missouri railroad—adopted. A debate ensued, in regard to the general merits of the bill, and the bill, as amended, passed, 34 to 15.

The Senate took a recess and re-assembled at 6, P. M. Mr. Hannegan made a motion to take up the bill carrying into effect the 50th article of the Treaty with Mexico, establishing the boundary line between the two countries. A debate ensued respecting the limitation of the time to be occupied by the commissioners in running the line; Mr. Hannegan named five years; Mr. Webster thought three would be amply sufficient; Mr. Niles said it was conquered in two years, and we ought to be able to measure it in the same time. The time was finally fixed at three years, and the bill passed.

HOUSE. The bill from the Senate, carrying into effect the treaty of China and the Ottoman Porte, giving judicial power to Ministers and Consuls, was passed.

The Senate bill, to carry into effect the treaty with England and France, for delivering fugitives from justice, was also passed.

The House spent some time in considering the bill from the Senate, for facilitating the business of the Supreme Court. It was rejected.

Joint resolutions were reported to pay the National Intelligencer and the Union, $4½ per column, for publishing the daily proceedings of Congress. The resolution was rejected—80 to 85.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.

SENATE. A bill from the House was reported, with the amendments concerning appropriations. A resolution was passed that the Senate take a daily recess from four to half past five, for the remainder of the session. The post route bill was taken up and passed with amendments. The Senate then went into executive session, and took up the bill granting public lands to the State of Michigan for internal improvements, and after some amendments it was adopted; also a bill authorizing the sale of reserved lands.

HOUSE. Mr. Palfrey made a speech in reply to Mr. Evans of Maryland, respecting the Amistad negroes, and contended that nothing was due to Spain in the matter.

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina took the opposite side.

Mr. Palfrey again opposed paying for the Amistad negroes.

Mr. Hunt of New York closed the debate. Amendments were adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hallock moved to suspend the rules, and put the bill on its final passage. The motion was lost.

THURSDAY, Aug. 10.

SENATE. Mr. Badger, of N. C., from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Pension Bill, made a report, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., from the Printing Committee, made a report showing that a debt of $100,000 had been incurred, or paid out, under the contract system.

The Light House bill was returned from the House, with amendments, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

Mr. Hannegan, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported from the House a bill ceding to Indiana that part of the Cumberland Road lying in said State, which was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Niles, of Conn., the Senate proceeded to take up the bill respecting Post Routes, and sundry amendments were considered and adopted.

Without coming to a conclusion on the Post Route Bill, the Senate, on motion, laid aside the morning business and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, it being the Oregon bill.

Mr. Webster obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate on the subject in his most earnest and effective manner.

Mr. Butler, of S. C., followed in a speech on the opposite side, characterized with much earnestness and ability.

The debate was farther continued.

Mr. Foote, of Miss., moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost by the following vote:—Yeas, 15, nays 36.

The preamble to the Wilmot Proviso section was then taken up. The question being on Mr. Underwood's motion to amend it.

A long debate ensued.

At half past nine o'clock Mr. Underwood withdrew his motion.

Mr. Douglass moved an amendment in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which was adopted—yeas 33, nays 21.

After some unimportant business, the amendment was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was passed—yeas 33, nays 22.

HOUSE. A communication was received and read from Nicholas P. Trist, Esq., dated Westchester, Pa., giving the history of his agency in framing the treaty with Mexico, and charging the President with the intention of conquering and annexing the whole of Mexico, and with abusing the power intrusted to him; and also with resorting to subornation and perjury, intimating that the House can investigate as to the truth or falsehood of the charges, with reference to impeachment. Much sensation was manifested by the reading of this document.

Mr. Truman Smith, of Conn., moved to refer the paper and accompanying documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to print it.

Mr. Burt, of S. C., made some remarks respecting any private grievances indulged in by Mr. Trist being sanctioned by the House.

On Mr. Smith's motion in favor of printing a division was called for and the yeas and nays demanded, which resulted as follows: Yeas 83, Nays 96.

The motion to refer the documents to the Committee on Foreign Relations was carried.

Mr. White, from the Conference Committee, reported the Indian Appropriation bill with amendments, which were adopted.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were considered and agreed to.

The Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments, and the House then proceeded to act on the amendments reported by the Committee.

The appropriation for Com. DeKay, was adopted.

The Amistad item was rejected.

At 9½ o'clock the House laid aside the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and took up sundry bills from the Senate, and at 10½ o'clock adjourned.

ANOTHER MURDER IN ANN STREET. One of the most fiendish outrages that ever occurred in any of the vile purlieus of this city took place last night. About 11 o'clock, as two sailors, brothers, were passing through Ann Street towards their vessel which lay at one of the wharves, they were followed by a gang of some half dozen rowdies, who soon overtook them and knocked one of them down. The brother of the fallen man stooped to raise him, and was inquiring which of the gang gave the blow, when he received a violent stab in the side from one of the rowdies, and the whole party instantly fled.

The name of the wounded man is Barzella Grove, belonging in Dresden, Me., and about 21 years of age. He was taken to the house of Dr. Ayer, where he remained during the night, and was this morning taken to the Hospital. The knife penetrated his body to the depth of *seven inches*, in immediate proximity to the heart. He was still alive at 10 o'clock this morning, but the physicians state there is no possibility of his surviving beyond a few hours. The officers as yet have no clue to the murderer. [Boston Traveller.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre, France, to his friend in Washington, dated July 10:—

"I regret to say that all the revolutionary doings in this fine country do not seem as yet to have produced any useful results. We are living amidst the ruins of manufactures, commerce, the fine and vulgar arts, the entire prostration of all business and all credit, and altogether in the dark as to the future. Credit and confidence being at an end, and property being unconvertible, nothing has any longer a fixed value. It is most painful to contemplate such universal ruin throughout the whole width of one of the most charming countries, as far as nature is concerned, in christendom. Five months ago, this was a singularly active and prosperous place; now it is all gloom and silence—the silence of Palmyra. The only business that interrupts this deadness is the anxious communing of men how to raise a little more money to keep the unemployed workmen quiet."

"With you in the United States it is all industry and prosperity, and may it ever be so! England, God be thanked, is as steady as a rock. All the rest of Europe being ruined, everything goes there because there it is fairly sold and paid for." [Nat. Intell.

DESTRUCTIVE TEMPEST. This vicinity was visited by a sudden tempest of wind and rain on Thursday, the 27th ult., which caused the loss of four lives and the destruction of much valuable property. The clouds formed near the Ascutney mountains, and first broke in Cornish, where it demolished a house, killing a Mrs. Dodge and her three children. On the approach of the wind, they had run to this house for protection. The father and daughter were absent. Sweeping down the valley, it overturned barns and destroyed trees. Mr. Royce Jones, of Claremont, lost a number of valuable shade, apple and forest trees, and had several out buildings unroofed and damaged. His residence is surrounded with ruins. Mr. Cowles had a barn blown all to pieces. Mr. Putnam lost 150 maple trees. We learn also that considerable damage was done at Newport, but have been unable to get particulars. [N. H. Eagle.

THE INDIAN AND HIS FAMISHING WIFE. In the year 1762, (says the Rev. Mr. Heckwelder,) I was witness to a remarkable instance of the disposition of the Indians to indulge their wives. There was a famine in the land, and a sick Indian woman expressed a great desire for a mess of Indian corn. Her husband having heard that a trader at Lower Sandusky had a little, set off on horseback for that place, one hundred miles distant, and returned with as much corn as filled the crown of his hat, for which he gave his horse in exchange, and came home on foot bringing his saddle back with him.

CHILD POISONED BY COBALT. On Saturday, a child of Philip Dougherty of this city, aged 18 months, was found helping himself to a mixture of cobalt and molasses, set on the table to kill flies. An emetic was immediately given, and for hours the child continued to bring up pieces of poison, but rapidly sunk and died in the course of the day.

[Bangor Whig.

COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED BILLS. Counterfeit $10s on Warwick Bank, R. I. are in circulation, badly executed. Also $20s on the Marine Bank, New Bedford, well executed and calculated to deceive good judges.

FIRE IN PORTLAND. We learn by the Portland Advertiser, that the City Hotel, on Congress street, took fire Thursday morning between one and two o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. The fire took in the cook room, and spread with such rapidity that in a short time the whole building was in flames.

LIFE IN BOSTON. There is in Oliver street, a house containing thirteen rooms, which has, for regular occupants, *ninety three persons!*

PROLIFIC PEAR TREE. We have before us a cluster of pears, growing from the extremity of a single twig, and containing *sixteen* full grown pears. The prolific tree from which this extraordinary bunch of fruit was plucked, is in Mr. Kennard's garden, in Cambridge. [Traveller.

LIFE IN BOSTON. A watchman, the other night was called to quell a disturbance in a house in Broad street. Arriving at the room whence the noise came, in which were closely packed about twenty human beings, men, women and children, he began by ordering all who did not belong there to leave. Finding that no one stirred, he separately questioned each person, and found it to be a fact that *all were tenants of the room.* The night was one of the hottest of the season, and the stifled air of this human pen was almost suffocating to the watchman who entered it. [Traveller.

A YOUNG GIANT. We saw a Boston Boy last evening named George Blanchard, whose height is 6 feet 7 1-2 inches, and his weight 306 1-2 pounds. He was born on the 5th day of March, 1829, and consequently is but 19 years, 4 months and 26 days old. He will make his home in this city during the remainder of the season. [Boston Journal.

Cast iron Cart Saddles have been invented by a citizen of Wilmington, Delaware.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Sunday. We take the following summary of the news from the Boston Daily Bee of Monday.

IRELAND. The European Times says:—The position of this unfortunate and disturbed country is becoming every day more and more critical. The reign of terror has at length begun. Parliament, in the short space of *seventy-two hours*, has suspended the Habeas Corpus Act; and already an immense number of warrants, to take up, seize, and imprison all persons to the 1st of March next, who are suspected of being disaffected towards her Majesty's Crown and Government, have been issued; troops in great numbers are being sent into the country, and everything that might and power can do to curb the rebellious tendencies of the people is put into operation with a degree of alacrity and zeal very unusual in the administration of Irish affairs—meantime the people are organizing. The south are in a state of great excitement, and the cry on all hands seems to be for arms.

The clubs are proclaimed, but the leaders, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Doheney, &c., continue to visit the provinces for the purpose of arming the people. A conflict seems inevitable. May he in whose hands are the issues of life and death avert such a horrible calamity, and so dispose the hearts of ruler and ruled, that peace in our time may prevail, and Ireland obtain proper and effective remedies for the many grievances with which she is afflicted. Full particulars of the state of the country will be found below.

A letter received from Dublin, dated July 26th, states—

"The Admiralty steamer Sanshee arrived in Kingston harbor at half past 7 o'clock this morning, with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London with a copy of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railway to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant."

[An extraordinary Gazette was published the same afternoon, containing a proclamation, declaring that her Majesty's representatives in Ireland would proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of the act.]

The Government have determined upon a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movement, are to be taken up. It is said that four clerks have been occupied in making out the warrants, which await the arrival of the act authorizing the Lord Lieutenant to take the necessary steps.

At this hour, (half past 4 o'clock,) the Attorney General and the Solicitor General are at the Castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. S. O'Brien, and several other leaders, now organizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to-night; and if the attempt to arrest them should not lead to an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow.

The accounts from the South this morning are really most alarming. The Confederate leaders appear to be so insane as to contemplate an insurrection; and, indeed, already they have gone little short of an actual outbreak. The deepest anxiety and apprehension prevails among the gentry and the well disposed of all classes. From various counties gentlemen have come up to make representations to the Government on the state of their districts, and requiring arms for their tenantry to defend their families and property against any insurgent movements. Lord Farnham, from Cavan, and magistrates from Wicklow, Meath, and other counties, have been also in attendance at the Castle.

The danger is imminent, but the Lord Lieutenant is well prepared and determined promptly to crush, if he cannot prevent, any insurrection forced on by the men who are endeavoring to produce a convulsion.

Troops are constantly arriving from England and departing for the South, where the danger is most pressing. At one o'clock today, a regiment of cavalry received a sudden order for Kilkenny.

A troop of the 8th hussars, en route from Cork to Newbridge, has been ordered to halt at Kilkenny, where it is to be stationed for the present.

Four companies of the 86th, which landed this morning from England, marched direct for Kilkenny. The remainder of the regiment on its arrival here will proceed to the same destination.

At an early hour this morning two troops of the 17th lancers, with two pieces of ordinance, left town for Dunshauglin, county of Meath, where disturbances are apprehended.

At the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle, on the 22d inst., the following additional districts were proclaimed. The act took effect on the 25th. 1, County Kilkenny; 2, County of the city of Kilkenny; 3, County of Meath; 4, the baronies of Decies within Drum, Decies without Drum, and Coshmere and Coshbridge, in the county of Waterford; 5, Barony of Kerricurrehy, Kinsale, Courcies, Kinaneaky, Barretts North, Barretts South, and Barry in the county of Cork.

CLONMEL, July 25. The cannon on the top of Caher Castle were fired yesterday several times for practice, under the direction of the authorities. Within the last two days Clonmel has been filled with the most alarming rumors. Yesterday it was reported that the clubs were to assemble at the Mile Tree, near the town, and to make a sudden irruption into it when darkness favored them. At noon to-day an express constable arrived from Cashel, it was said, with information of an outbreak there; we doubt, however, its correctness. The most painful anxiety is awakened for to-night, as the general feeling is that an insurrection, with all its horrors, is at hand, and may commence before we see the light of another day. The police have removed from the barracks in the Irishtown and taken possession of West Gate. Military are to occupy the Main Guard; and no doubt every precaution will be made for the protection of the town and the security of its peaceable inhabitants.

It is further said that one of the leaders spent last night at Thorneybridge, in the neighborhood of Slievenamon, and that the Carrickon Suir corps are ready to join in the onslaught.

We are informed that the riding school of the cavalry barracks is open for the reception of families, or any one who may require protection, and probably will be used should alarm and apprehension continue to prevail as they have since Sunday. All the police on duty at the court house were furnished with their muskets and accoutrements about one o'clock today, even the men placed stationary at the inner doors. A number of the inhabitants were served with notices today to attend before the magistrates, in order that they might be sworn in as special constables. The mayor and other justices of the peace are now sitting for that purpose, and a good many are already enrolled who will be but too happy to devote all their energies to the protection of their friends in Clonmel.

RATHKEALE. A correspondent informs us "that Rathkeale is in the greatest commotion by the appearance of the two policemen who swore the information against Thomas F. Meagher. Not a second day passes that placards of a threatening character are not exhibited. One lately appeared, having a coffin marked on it; another was an effigy, with a pipe stuck in the body; a third contained a narrative of their career; a fourth was a ballad reciting their literary qualifications, and setting forth, at some length, their cleverness as "Government Reporters." Within the past few days, however, one of these two obnoxious policemen has been sent to another station. The police attended in the evening, at the door of the club room, and took down the names of the members as they entered. The people are arriving rapidly.

KILKENNY. On Sunday evening Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon and Meagher arrived, rather unexpectedly, in Kilkenny, and were received by an immense crowd. Mr. O'Brien addressed the citizens.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR. We saw a letter this day from Carrick, in which it is stated that among other extensive preparations on the part of the people in that town, twelve anvils ring night and day with the sound of the pike, in defiance of all "legal consequences," and in the presence of police and military.

A Waterford letter, of a recent date, observes: A bloody, determined hand to hand fight will inevitably be fought before one month passes should coercion bills be the remedy for Irish grievances. One hardware shop here sold seventeen guns before the new proclamation took effect. All the arms here—say 5000, will be interred this week, unless the arrest of the leaders under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, be acted upon. Not a gun or a pike will be given up in this district.

A Carlow paper says:—"We learn, upon authority, that a flying camp, consisting of cavalry and infantry, is about to be formed between Kilkenny and Clonmel. The Commissary General passed through Carlow on the 20th inst., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangement.

Rhadamanthus is to remain in the river Suir, to aid in the suppression of any *emeute* that may take place in Waterford, while the squadron, under command of Sir Charles Napier, is to cruise off the southern sea.

The same paper states that the sale of pikes and fire-arms has been opened in Carlow, by a Dublin speculator, probably in partnership with Hyland, but with what success in this hitherto peaceable county remains to be seen.

LIVERPOOL, July 26,—3 o'clock P. M.—Accounts from the South of Ireland, Cork, Limerick, Castlebar, Tipperary and Kilkenny, represent every thing quiet.

A privy council was held this afternoon at Dublin Castle, when proclamations were made offering rewards as follows:—Smith O'Brien, £500; Meagher, Dillon, Daheney, £300 each.

In consequence of Smith O'Brien's proceedings at Mulinahove and Pilltown, Government has given orders for the formation of camps in both those places.

Numerous arrests continue to take place at Droghega for training and drilling. It is rumored that Smith O'Brien has been captured.

Warrants were positively sent South on Thursday morning for all the insurgent leaders.

Government has refused to grant stamps for the sedition papers, and they are thus prevented from passing through the Post Office.

TIMES OFFICE, 3 o'clock.

Still Later from Ireland. Our Express, which left Dublin at nine o'clock last night, has just arrived, and our advices convey the gratifying intelligence that Dublin continues perfectly tranquil, but no further news had been received.

Our Waterford Correspondent's letter has just arrived. It is dated yesterday, and states that all is quiet there.

CONTEMPLATED ARRESTS IN LIVERPOOL. The magistrates of his town, it is said, have determined to arrest the leaders of the Liverpool demagogues. Dr. Reynolds, anticipating this course, has fled to Birmingham, to which town an officer has been despatched with a warrant for his apprehension.

THE CONTINENT. In France, affairs appear to have settled into a comparative quiet, and Paris was perfectly tranquil. The Bank of France has decided that it should subscribe to the new loan to the amount of 25 millions.

Letters from the Continent speak favorably of the crops, and that the potato disease was not extensive.

Hostilities continue suspended between Holstein and Denmark, but the question remains open.

The Carlist troubles continue to excite considerable uneasiness in Spain.

The war in Hungary is carried on with unabated fury.

Letters from Ratisbon announces that a military riot had taked place in that city which was attended with a lamentable loss of life.

The Cholera rages in Moldavia and Russia.

BERMUDA. A letter from Bermuda, dated July 19th, in the Halifax Times, says that since the arrival of Mitchel, all the disposable portion of the 42d reg. have been removed to Ireland Island—the fortifications being double manned and the strictest surveillance kept up. Two or three alarms have already been given. Several of the convict guards, who were Irish, have been dismissed in consequence of giving newspapers to Mitchel. The information was given by a Sergeant of the Highlanders. On their way to Hamilton these dismissed soldiers waylayed the first Highlander they met, (an innocent man,) abused him in a shocking manner, broke the bones of his leg, and left him for dead, stretched across the wall with a heavy stone on his chest. The man, however, was not dead, but remains in a precarious state. The perpetrators of the outrage have all been arrested. [Traveller.

A FREAK OF NATURE. A severe thunder storm passed over this city night before last, and several places were struck by lightning. A very singular occurrence took place at Mr. Robert's store, on Atwater street. Mr. R. was sleeping in the front part of his store, and, during the storm, was suddenly awaked, feeling a tremendous pressure upon his head, and a want of breath. The room was filled with fire or lightning, flashing in all directions, exactly resembling the flashes of lightning from the clouds. Presently a loud explosion took place in the room, apparently as loud as a six-pound cannon, bursting all the windows over the doors in the front end of the building and filling the room with a stong sulphurous smell. It was discovered in the morning that the lightning came through the roof, shivering a heavy plank standing in a partition. The room was full of splinters flying in the air when Mr. R. first woke, and what is very singular, was the explosion some time after the bolt entered the roof. No marks of the lightning leaving the room, in the same shape in which it entered, could be found. [Detroit Adv., 2d.

THE POTATO CROP. We spoke last week of the beautiful and healthful appearance of the potato crop in this region. Since then the rust has made its appearance to some extent in many of the fields and fears are entertained by some of our farmers that it will prove more fatal than it has two years past. Others opine that should the weather continue fine for a few weeks there is a fair chance of having a good yield. We have seen some of this year's growth in the market, which looked very fine, and we were told by those who ate some of them, that they were well-flavored and dry. A week or two will decide their fate. [Calais Advertiser, 26th ult.

DROWNED. Charles Augustus, son of Mr. Joseph P. Forbes, of Bangor, was drowned *in that city*, on Tuesday of last week. He fell from the railing of the bridge crossing Kenduskeag stream. The alarm was instantly given, and a man from the machine shop heroically plunged into the stream and brought the boy from the bottom; but although he was in the water but a few minutes—scarcely over five—and the usual remedies applied, yet he could not be restored.

PRAISEWORTHY. The Stockholders of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad have presented Mrs Sawyer, widow of H. K. Sawyer, who was accidentally killed by being thrown from the engine a few weeks since, five hundred dollars.

We learn from Mr. James Coombs, a returned volunteer belonging to this town, that Alfred Dwinal, son of Capt. Aaron Dwinal, formerly of Lisbon, died in the gulf of Mexico, on his return to the United States, and was thrown overboard. [Lewiston Falls Journal.

At a public dinner at Goldsboro', N. C., on Saturday last, a pie, containing one hundred and twenty chickens and two shoats, was served up among other matters.

We notice in the Boston papers that one John Kidley of Bangor has been arraigned before the Municipal Court of that city for obtaining by false pretences $660 worth of liquors of Copeland, Burrill & Co.

Sabbath Reading.

THE SABBATH.

O it is holy time!
Breathe in its influence, waiting heart, and feel
Within thy lowest depths its mute appeal,
Solemn, resistless, chaining passive thought
In sacred silence. In the mind are wrought
Clear visions, grand, sublime.

In memory of God's rest
From his stupendous toil, when, all complete,
The seventh morning woke, and rapture sweet
In all-pervading harmony flowed forth,
Announcing a creation's perfect birth,
I keep the hours so blest.

Day wisely set apart!
Thy morning hath its Sabbath face; the fields
Their Sabbath dress of quiet; all earth yields,
From every hill and wood, and valley dim
With giant shadows, songs of love to Him
Who gave thee to man's heart.

Nor earth, alone, to thee,
In every vocal, every voiceless tongue,
Is jubilant; there's praise besides, not sung
To the rejoicing senses—there is bliss
Which, though these know not, yet is happiness
From outward changes free.

O, by Jehovah blest,
Day sanctified! in thy serene repose
The heart feels not the pressure of its woes;
Angels breathe holy anthems on the air
From lips of song—they come their peace to share
With every feeling breast.

The soul, the earnest soul
Now finds new vigor in her soaring wings,
As upward from the dust of earth she springs,
And stretching onward in her joyous flight,
No more the cloud which lowers on human sight,
Obscures of heaven the whole.

God's breath divides the cloud;
His white-robed messengers he sends to meet
Half way to earth the daring soul; they greet
With loving sympathy, and then prepare
The exploring one earth's trials well to bear
With hope and faith endowed.

They bring again below
The strengthened soul to combat with life's ill,
To conquer by the love and peace which fill
Its quiet depths. The Comforter is left;
From Him, were it of all earth's good bereft,
Would ceaseless comfort flow.

O hallowed day of days!
Day for the weary, day for every one;
Day for the heart, mind, spirit! thy glad sun,
Thy air, thy beauty, all are consecrate
To man's improvement. Silently I wait,
And take thy gifts with praise.

[Gospel Banner.] MIMOSA.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT. The Redeemer's birth was mean on earth below; but it was celebrated with hallelujahs by the heavenly host in the air above. He had a poor lodging; but a star lighted visitants to it from distant countries. Never prince had such visitants so conducted. He had not the magnificent equipage that other kings have, but he was attended with multitudes of patients, seeking and obtaining healing of soul and body. That was more true greatness than if he had been attended with crowds of princes. He made the dumb that attended him sing his praises, and the lame to leap for joy—the deaf to hear his wonders, and the blind to see his glory. He had no guard of soldiers, or magnificent retinue of servants; but as the centurion, that hath both, acknowledged, health and sickness, life and death, and all earthly power obeyed him; and death and the grave durst not refuse to deliver up their prey, when he demanded it. He did not walk upon tapestry; but when he walked on the sea, the waters supported him. All parts of the creation, except sinful man, honored him as their Creator. He kept no treasure; but when he had occasion for money, the sea sent it to him in the mouth of a fish. He had no barns or cornfields; but when he was inclined to make a feast, a few loaves covered a sufficient table for many thousands. None of all the monarchs of the world ever gave such entertainment.

By these, and many such things, the Redeemer's glory shone through his meanness (humiliation) in the several parts of his life. Nor was it wholly clouded at his death. He had not, indeed, that fantastic equipage of sorrow that other great persons have on such occasions; but the frame of nature solemnized the death of its Author—heaven and earth were mourners—the sun was clad in black; and if the inhabitants of the earth were unmoved, the earth itself trembled under the awful load. There were few to render the Jewish compliment of rending their garments; but the rocks were not so insensible—they rent their bowels. He had not a grave of his own, but other men's graves opened to him. Death and the grave might be proud of such a tenant in their territories; but he came not there as a subject, but as an invader, a conqueror. It was then the king of terrors lost his sting, and on the third day the Prince of Life triumphed over him, spoiling death and the grave.

READING AND MEDITATION. He that would read to profit, must read and meditate. Meditation is the food of your souls; it is the stomach and natural heat whereby spiritual truths are digested. A man shall as soon live without his heart, as get good by what he reads without meditation. Prayer, says Augustine, without meditation, is dry and formal; and reading without meditation, is useless and unprofitable. He that would be a wise, experienced statesman, must not hastily ramble over many countries, laws, and manners of people, without serious musing: so he that would get good by reading, must not ramble over his book, but ponder upon what he reads, as Mary pondered the saying of the angel in her heart. "Lord," saith Augustine, "the more I meditate on thee, the sweeter thou art to me;" so the more you meditate on what you read in a religious book, the sweeter it will be to you. They usually thrive best who meditate most. Gerson calls meditation the nurse of prayer; Ierom calls it his paradise; Basil calls it the treasury where all the graces are stored up; Theophylact calls it the very gate and portal by which we enter into glory; and Aristotle, though a heathen, places felicity in the contemplation of the mind. You may read much, and hear much; yet without meditation you will never be true Christians. [Rev. Thomas Brooks.

GOSPEL CONSOLATION. It is a wonderful trait of the Gospel, and a proof of its divine origin, that it adapts itself to all the circumstances of our being, so that in whatever condition we are placed, we find something written, as it were, expressly for us in that condition. Emphatically is this true of the afflictions of life. There is a remarkable adaptation in the Gospel to these in all their variety. The sick, the bereaved, the poor, the forsaken, the widow, the fatherless, all find their cases singled out for advice, and comfort, and support. There are promises "exceeding great and precious." the full import of which we cannot know till we are in circumstances which they were designed to meet: there are offers of grace, the magnitude and worth of which we cannot realize till we are in the state of those to whom they are addressed. It seems as if so much of the Bible is written for the afflicted, that one can know but little of its precious contents until he is afflicted. So many of its promises are made to those in trouble, that the believer scarce knows half of his inheritance until trouble comes upon him. The Gospel abounds in consolation. It speaks peace to the troubled soul, whether tossed by its own fears, or by tempests from without. "In the world," saith the master, "ye shall have tribulation; *but be of good cheer*, I have overcome the world." [Rev. J. P. Thompson.

RELIGION OF THE HEART. The feeling of religion is worth a universe, and transcends all the philosophising, and all the systems that ever drove poor reason mad; for, say what the most orthodox may, of the proofs from argument and controversy, one spark of genuine pious gratitude and reverence to God, the Creator and Dispenser of all good—one spark of this arising in the heart, as a mere feeling, without a proof besides, is worth a thousand fold more than the most perfect cold conviction that any metaphysician could be satisfied with. [Tremaine.

The glory of a good man is the testimony of a good conscience: have that and thou wilt have inward peace in the midst of many troubles.

MARKETS.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.			PROVISIONS,		
Pot,	4 @	6	Pork, round hogs,		
BEANS,				7 50 @	8 25
White,	1 00 @	1 25	Clear salt do.	10 @	11
Pea,	1 00 @	1 25	Beef, ox,	5 50 @	6 00
FLOUR,	5 25 @	6 25	do. cow,	3 50 @	4 50
GRAIN,			Butter,	14 @	17
Corn,	65 @	70	Lard.	0 @	10
Oats,	34 @	35	Cheese,	0 @	10
Wheat,	1 10 @	1 15	Mutton,	3 @	4
Rye,	95 @	1 00	Chickens,	9 @	10
Barley,	70 @	75	Geese,	6 @	7
Peas, field,	1 00 @	1 25	Eggs,	12 @	14
HAY, loose,	7 50 @	10 00	Apples, dried,	4 @	5
SEED,			do. cooking,	00 @	00
Clover,	9 @	10	do. winter,	00 @	1 25
Flax seed,	1 00 @	1 00	Potatoes,	35 @	50
H. Grass,	3 25 @	3 50	MEAL,		
Red top,	75 @	80	Indian,	@	80
PLASTER PARIS,			Rye,	00 @	1 00
Per ton,	0 00 @	6 00	WOOL,		
LIME,			Fleece,	25 @	30
Thomaston, new ins.			Pulled,	22 @	26
	80 @	85	Woolskins,	30 @	50

BRIGHTON MARKET, Aug. 10.

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 500 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $7,00; first quality $6,25 @ $6,50; second, $5,75 @ $6,00; third, $5,50 @ $5,75.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales $19, 23, 27, 30. 42.

SHEEP.—Sales of small lots from $1,25 to $2,75.

SWINE.—Old Hogs at 5c. At retail from 5 to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, Aug. 14.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,37½; Ohio and Michigan $5,12½ @ $5,25; Ohio round hoop, $4,87½ @ $5,00 ℔ bbl. cash.

GRAIN.—Yellow flat Corn at 62 @ 63c, and white at 58 @ 59c. Northern Oats, 49c. Southern, 39 @ 40c. Rye, 75c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country hay, per 100 lbs., 70 @ 75c. Screwed hay per cargo per ton $12 50 @ 13 50; at retail per hundred, 70 @ 75c.

WOOL.—American full blood	- - -	35 @ 36
¾	- - -	30 @ 32
½	- - -	30 @ 32
¼	- - -	24 @ 26
Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, ℔ lb	- - -	38 @ 40
Smyrna, washed,	- - -	18 @ 21
unwashed,	- - -	10 @ 14
Buenos Ayres,	- - -	10 @ 15
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs'	- - -	28 @ 29
No. 1, Lambs'	- - -	25 @ 26
No. 2,	- - -	16 @ 17
No. 3,	- - -	10 @ 12

HEADACHE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a positive cure for this distressing complaint; because they purge from the body those bilious humors which are the cause not only of headache, giddiness, nausea, sickness, &c., but of all the ills to which flesh is heir. One 25 cent box of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, nay, a single dose, will frequently carry off a violent attack of headache; and, in cases of long standing, perseverance alone is wanted in order to make a cure of every description of headache.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, and therefore give new life and vigor to the whole frame.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!—Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT, on the top label of each box. The genuine for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water street, only agent for Augusta. 15

☞An angel of consolation to the victims of consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, and known as the Great English Remedy.

From Peck & Spear, Burlington, Vt.—We could give you, if it were necessary, the names of multitudes of persons who have been benefitted by the Hungarian Balsam. Yours truly, PECK & SPEAR.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. E. LADD and DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, only agents in Augusta. 25

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Belgrade, by Joseph Cummings, Esq., Mr. NATHAN C. HALLETT of this town, to Miss CLARA A. RICHARDSON. [The parties have the thanks of the printers for a generous slice of the "loaf bridal."]

In Milo, August 6th, by James H. Macomber, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN M. STURTEVANT of Boston, to Miss MARTHA J. O. LINDSAY.

In Union, Mr. W. WILLIAMSON to Miss MARGARET C. THOMPSON.

In Chesterville, Mr. SAMUEL WARREN of Polkton, Michigan, to Miss CATHARINE ELIZABETH KNOWLTON.

In Hartland, Mr. IRA MERROW of Clinton, to Miss ABIGAIL CHURCH.

In Liberty, AARON P. McFARLAND, Esq., of Montville, to Miss ROSETTA A. WALKER.

In North Auburn, Mr. M. HARRIS to Miss SARAH V. DINSMORE.

In Westbrook, Dr. EBEN STONE to Miss BETSY ROBERTS.

In Norway, Mr. JAMES M. PAINE of Waterford, to Miss OLIVE NOBLE.

In Poland, Mr. JAS. P. JORDAN of Danville, to Miss EUNICE NEWBEGIN.

In Falmouth, Capt. JEREMIAH R. POTE to Miss E. J. PIERCE.

In Millbridge, Mr. MOSES FICRETT, 2d., to Miss SARAH SAWYER.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, August 13, suddenly, Capt. L. B. HINKLEY, aged about 40.

In this town, August 10th, Deacon JAMES FOSTER, aged 80 years 6 months.

In Hallowell, JOSEPH HAM, aged 71.

In Milo, SHUBAEL DAVIS, aged 72.

In Kennebunkport, Dea. THOMAS DORMAN, aged 76.

In Bath, JOHN W. BROWN, aged 31.

In Dresden, LEWIS FRENCH, aged 41.

In Portland, Capt. SAMUEL W. CLARK, aged 64.

In Gardiner, JANE WELLS, widow of Benj. Wells, aged 75.

In Norway, RUFUS BARTLETT, aged 87.

In Bluehill, Dr. NATHAN TENNEY, aged 79.

In Gardiner, LYDIA ELLEN COLLINS, daughter of George Collins, aged 4.

In Montville, RHODA CLIFFORD, aged 84.

In Farmington, DAVID CHURCH, aged 61; CHAS. C. BROOKS, aged 24.

In Weld, ELLEN MOOR TYLER, daughter of Isaac Tyler, Esq., aged 15.

In Skowhegan, SARAH JENKINS, aged 54.

At Canton Mills 19th ult., GUSTAVUS HAYFORD, Esq., aged 76.

In Webster, Capt. EDW'D DRINKWATER, aged 64.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

August 9, Schr. Rochester, Center, Boston.
Gazelle, Pool, do.
Alice, Bowler, Salem.
10, Meridian, Hersey, Hingham.
11, Cassius, Harriman, New York.
Consul, Beck, Boston.
14, Eagle, Smith, New York.
Brig Lamartine, Reed, do.
15, Sloop Heroine, Nay, Gloucester.
Schr. Harriet Ann, Heath, Boston.
Rough & Ready, Snowman, Georgetown.

SAILED.

August 10, Schr. Alexandria, Randall, Philadelphia.
13, Cassius, Harriman, Bucksport.
14, Odd Fellow, Beals, Bath.
15, Meridian, Hersey, Hingham.
Eagle, Smith, New York.
Somerset, Perry, Boston.
16, Gazelle, Pool, do.
Perseverance, Colman, Salem.

HOTEL TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to relinquish the business of "Hotel keeping," offers for sale his ENTIRE STOCK of FURNITURE &c., of the "Augusta House" and Stable. A liberal lease of the premises may be obtained for a term of years.

The liberal patronage which the House enjoys, makes it one of the most desirable opportunities that can be found for one wishing to engage in the above business.

TIMO. S. ROBINSON.

Augusta, Me., Aug. 14, 1848. 3m33

NOTICE.

THE SELECTMEN OF AUGUSTA will be in session at their Office, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th days of August inst., from 9 till 12 o'clock at noon, and from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of receiving evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote at the annual election in September next. Per order,

33 DANIEL PIKE, *Town Clerk.*

VASSALBORO' ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 4th of September next, under the care of JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, A. B., *Principal*, aided by two competent assistants.

The Academy, before the commencement of the Term, will be thoroughly repaired.

The reputation of the Principal as a highly successful and popular Teacher, is a sufficient guaranty of the superiority of the School. Special pains, especially in Mathematics, will be taken with those fitting for Teachers. A rare opportunity is now offered for obtaining the *best solutions* of all the "*knotty cases*" in any arithmetic or algebra.

Board, from $1,00 to $1,75 per week. Tuition as usual.

33 Per Order.

MRS. E. KIDDER'S Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Diarrhea Cordial, for sale by EBEN FULLER.

THE PSALMIST—a new collection of Hymns for the use of Baptist Churches, received and for sale, at No. 10, Arch Row, Augusta, by ALONZO GAUBERT.

HERTS & SONS' Amalgamated Silver-steel and Platina PENS, received and for sale at No. 10, Arch Row, by 33 A. GAUBERT.

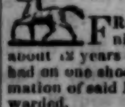
SNELL'S TOOTH POWDER for sale at No. 10, Arch Row, by 33 ALONZO GAUBERT.

THE POETICAL WORKS of Martin Farquhar Tupper, author of Proverbial Philosophy, &c., received and for sale at No. 10, Arch Row, by ALONZO GAUBERT.

TEAS.—30 chests Ningyong and Souchong TEAS, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

33 JOHN McARTHUR, *No. 1 Market Sqr.*

STOLEN,



FROM the enclosure of the subscriber, on the night of the 10th inst., a small RED MARE, about 12 years old, with white feet and white in her face; had on one shoe forward. Whoever will give any information of said Mare, or of the thief, shall be suitably rewarded. T. S. INGRAHAM.

Augusta, August 14, 1848. 33

TO CLOTHIERS.

FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS.—500 bbls. ground Camwood; 500 bbls. gro. Logwood, St. Domingo and Campeachy; 500 bbls. Fustic, Cuba; 500 bbls. Redwood; 500 bbls. Hatchwood; 5 cases Indigo, assorted; 2 casks Madder, French and Dutch; 5 casks Blue Vitriol; 10 casks Copperas; 50 Carboys; Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, and Nitric Acid; 10 bbls. Alum, ex. Logwood, Natgalls black and white, Press Paper, Tinter Hooks, Otter and Clothiers' Brushes, Clothiers' Jacks; Cudbear, French Berries, Grain Tin, Quercitron Bark, Red Tarter, Safflower, Teasles; 10 bbls Lard Oil, Sperm, Whale, Eliphant, &c. &c., for sale at Boston prices by J. E. LADD.

Augusta, Aug. 14th, 1848. 33

MOLASSES.—40 hhds., New Crop, a very prime article, just received and for sale wholesale and retail by

33 JOHN McARTHUR, *No. 1 Market Sqr.*

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—a very superior article for family use, just received and for sale by

33 JOHN McARTHUR, *No. 1 Market Sqr.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm situated in the town of Stetson, Me. It is pleasantly situated on the main traveled road from Newport Village thro' Stetson Village to Bangor; is 4 miles from Newport, 3 from Stetson, and 21 from Bangor via Carmel, and within 1½ mile of the Railroad route from Waterville to Bangor, which was surveyed last winter. Said Farm contains 250 acres of the choicest land, well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood Land; cuts from 90 to 100 tons of English Hay. There are 4 Barns on said Farm, 2 of which are new, 40 by 50 feet each; one that is 40 by 40 feet, and one that is 36 by 36 feet; 2 Sheds, one 16 by 60 feet, the other 20 by 47 feet. The House is 32 by 36 feet, 1½ story high, fully finished, painted and papered; the L part is 18 by 20 feet; Chaise and Wood Houses adjoining, 16 by 20 and 18 by 20 feet, 2 stories high, Work Shop in the second story. A full supply of Well and Cistern Water. A good Garden, with a great variety of Fruit; Cherry and Plum Trees, with a young Orchard. All of said buildings have been built within 13 years. Said Farm can be divided into 2 or more good Farms, and the Barns have been built some distance apart with the view of dividing it. All or a part will be sold at a low price—payments easy, with a liberal pay day.

For further particulars enquire of SAM'L STETSON, Esq., of Stetson, or of the subscriber at Carmel Village.

GEO. W. CHAMBERLAIN.

Carmel, August 11, 1848. 8w33

MAGNETISM AND GALVANISM,

Applied for the cure of Diseases.

DR. A. SWAN, *formerly of Philadelphia and recently of New York City*, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of **Augusta and vicinity** that he has taken Rooms at MRS. SMITH'S, in the Gage House, for a short time, where his Lady, while in the Mesmeric state, looks into the system, examines diseases and prescribes for the same to the entire satisfaction of all. From those at a distance a lock of hair will be required for the examination of disease.

The Remedies prescribed by MRS. SWAN are founded upon the strictest laws of Pathology, Physiology and Natural Science, and so controlled as to be brought to bear, and act upon that part where disease has fastened itself, that nothing can withstand their power, but the disease must be removed unless Providence has otherwise ordered.

N. B. To those who wish, she will tell of friends at a distance, describe persons, places, law property, and the most secret affairs of marriage.

☞All are invited to call. *Examinations and written Prescriptions*, $1. 32

Rosendale Hydraulic Cement.

THE above celebrated Cement constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. WILLIAMS.

Augusta, June 27, 1848. 5m26

SHIP CHANDLERY.

CORDAGE of all kinds, Rosin, Tar, Duck, Purchase Blocks, and all kinds of Ship Chandlery, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, by GEO. WILLIAMS.

Augusta, June 27, 1848. 6m26

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

J. E. LADD has just received a fresh supply of Genuine Drugs &c., now opening at the New Drug Store, West end of Kennebec Bridge.

April 25. 17

DR. MANLY HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS—for sale by the doz. or single paper by J. E. LADD.

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES, in great variety, just received and for sale by 22 EBEN FULLER.

PAINTS, OIL, VARNISH &c., just received and for sale at the lowest rate, by 22 EBEN FULLER.

ENGLISH LINSEED OIL.—200 gallons just rec'd and for sale very low by 22 EBEN FULLER.

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

DALY, KENNEDY & COMPANY,

WOULD respectfully give notice that they have taken the Machine Shop formerly occupied by W. WALCOTT, where they manufacture HAND LATHES, TURNING ENGINES, PLANING MACHINES for IRON, SLIDE RESTS, CHUCKS and SCREW TOOLS, including all kinds of Tools used in Machine Shops. Also,

Steam Engines built and Machinery repaired.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to all kinds of JOB WORK. Shop west end of Kennebec Dam.

Augusta, January 1, 1848. 1

WHITE LEAD.

8000 LBS. Boston White Lead, ground and dry, pure and extra, just received in prime order, for sale low by J. E. LADD.

April 25, 1848. 17

BATHING TUBS!

E. D. NORCROSS keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his shop, on Water Street, Augusta, BATHING TUBS, a very convenient and useful article at this season of the year.

July 18, 1848. 29

The Indian Dyspepsia Pills.

A SAFE and easy physic, and an invaluable remedy in all cases of *Dyspepsia and Bilious Complaints*—cleansing the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, and restoring a healthy action to the system. For sale by

†20 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, MANTLE PIECES, &C.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the Grave Stone business, at the old stand, near Market square, on Winthrop street, opposite G. C. Child's Store. They keep a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic MARBLE and SLATE. We have on hand TEN MONUMENTS. manufactured from the Italian and New York Marble; and elegant moulded TOMB TABLES and MANTLE-PIECES, made of the veined Italian, and black and gold Egyptian Marble.

Also, a quantity of SOAP STONE for fire places, surrouncing furnaces, registers, &c. &c.

We employ the best of workmen, and persons wishing for any of the above will do well to call and examine the work and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Companies uniting, liberal discount will be made.

G. & C. PULLEN.

Augusta, July 18, 1848. 1f-29

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

ROBERT C. THOMSON, having taken the Rooms recently occupied by JOHN A. PETERS, intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches; and he flatters himself that, with his past experience in Liverpool, Boston, and other places, he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a call.

GARMENTS warranted to fit. CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Augusta, May 1, 1848. 18

BURDICK'S Instantaneous cure for the Tooth Ache, for sale by 23 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

AGRICULTURAL FURNACES.—An assortment of Agricultural Furnaces, from 15 to 45 gallons, just received and for sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.

LEMON and MEAD SYRUPS, by the doz. or single bottle, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

GARDINER CLOTHING STORE.

OWEN DEALY, TAILOR.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Gardiner, and the public generally, that he has taken the Store 2 doors south of the Rail Road Store, where he will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of French, German, English, and American Broadcloths; French and German Doeskins; Cassimeres, of various shades and descriptions; a great variety of Satinets and Kerseys; also, Silk, Velvet, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, and White and Buff Marseilles Vestings; Valencies. Black Silk Cravats, Bosoms, Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. &c.; also, a large assortment of **Ready Made Clothing**; all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest—and as we shall be guided by the principle of quick sales and small profits, we hope to be able to satisfy all those who may favor us with their patronage, that our prices are in keeping with the times.

O. D. takes this opportunity of informing the Citizens of Gardiner that he will manufacture all kinds of GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS to order, and with despatch, in his Establishment, which will be cut and made in the latest and most approved style.

Reports of Fashions regularly received from New York and Boston.

CUTTING done at short notice, and warranted to fit if made up by an experienced hand.

Gardiner, June 13, 1848. 24

WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, for sale very low, by 29 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

PAINTS.

A FRESH Stock of pure ground White Lead, Dry do., Wood's No. 1, Chro. Green, Paris Green, dry and ground in Oil; French and Chrome Yellow; Ven. Red; Red Lead, Litharge, Verdigris, &c.; also Dutch Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan Varnish, &c. &c., for sale at the lowest prices by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

April 25, 1848. 17

GENESEE FLOUR.—100 bbls., and 300 bushels CORN, just received and for sale by B. LIBBY & CO.

COPPER SMITH & BRASS FOUNDER.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture all kinds of Copper and Brass Work, such as Steam Pipes, Tanners' heaters, Soda Fountains, Force Pumps, Dyer's Kittles, Copper Gutters, Copper Boilers, Brass Leather Rollers and Bed Pans. Composition Spikes and all sorts of Composition for Ship Builders.

E. D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, July 18, 1848. 29

CABOOSE STOVES.—For sale by LEWIS P. MEAD & CO., Caboose Stoves, of different sizes, as low as can be bought on the Kennebec. May 31, 1848.

SMUT MILL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he Manufactures and keeps for sale GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MILL, which is considered the best machine now in use for cleansing smutty grain. This machine is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. I. G. JOHNSON.

Augusta, Sept. 27, 1847. 1y39

NEW CROCKERY & GLASS WARE,

Per Ship John Baring, from Liverpool.

J. D. PIERCE has just received a complete assortment of Crockery, Glass and China Ware, of his own importation, direct from the English Manufacturers, comprising all the new shapes & patterns, among which may be found

White Imperial Stone Ware,

Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Coffees, Pitchers, &c. of superior quality; FLOWING BLUE WARE of new and beautiful patterns; Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Toilet sets, Pitchers, Bowls, Mugs, &c.; BLUE PRINTED WARE—Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Coffees, Pitchers, Mugs, Bowls, &c.; FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA—Yellow Stone, Dipt, Edged and C. C. Ware in all the usual variety; RICH CUT AND PRESSED GLASS WARE—Tumblers, Lamps, Goblets, Lemonades, Salts, Sugars, Creams, Bowls, Pitchers, Entry Lamps and Lanterns.

Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Ivory handled and common Knives & Forks, Tea Trays, Castors, Plated Spoons, Solar Lamps, &c.

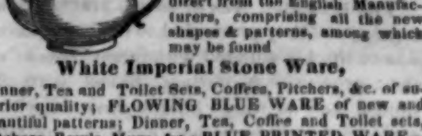
Also—A large stock of rich and low priced FURNITURE; American Geese Feathers; Mattresses; Looking Glasses, &c.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to examine this Stock; and all articles will be sold at the lowest prices.

No. 4, Union Block, Water Street, Augusta.

July 24, 1848. 30

BOSTON AND LOWELL—1848.



The New, Safe, and Fast Sailing Steamer

KENNEBEC, CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALL,

UNTIL further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, for Boston, at 2½, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leaves *FOSTER'S WHARF*, Boston, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY evenings. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea boat, with her splendid accommodations, have rendered her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a *share* of the business the coming season.

FARE—to Boston, $1,50 } Meals Extra.
" to Lowell, 2,00 }

Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

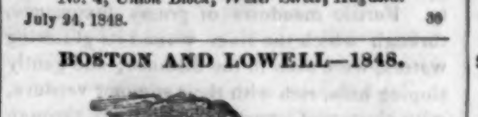
The Steamer PHŒNIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville, on the days of arrival and sailing. A. H. HOWARD, *Agent.*

N. B. This boat will take no *Live Calves* on freight this season.

Hallowell, April, 1848. 15tf

New Arrangement!—Railroad Line for

PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON.



STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. DAVIS BLANCHARD, leaves Hallowell at 8½, Gardiner at 8¾, Richmond, at 9½, and Bath at 11 A. M., on *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, for PORTLAND, where passengers can take the 3 o'clock train of cars for LOWELL and BOSTON; arrive in Lowell at 8 o'clock; also, in Boston at 8 o'clock same evening.

RETURNING—Cars leave the *Lowell Depot* at 7 o'clock A. M.; also leave the *Eastern and Maine Railroad Depots, in Boston*, at 7 o'clock A. M., on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, connecting with the *HUNTRESS*, at PORTLAND, that leaves for the KENNEBEC immediately on their arrival.

FARE.

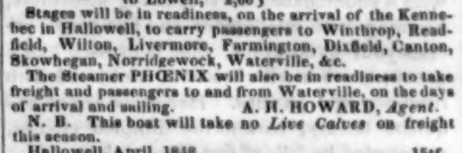
From Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell,	$2,30
" " " " Boston.	2,00
" Bath to Lowell,	1,80
" " Boston,	1,50
" Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland,	1,50
" Bath to Portland,	1,00

Passengers for Lowell will notice, by the New Arrangement, that by taking the Huntress they will arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boston to get to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of taking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

☞ *Passengers or Freight* taken or left at any of the Depots between Portland and Boston.

Agents.—C. G. BACHELDER, *Hallowell*; A. T. PERKINS, *Gardiner*; J. E. BROWN, *Bath*; CHARLES GOWEN, *Augusta*; R. W. PRAY, *Waterville.* 15

BOSTON AND LOWELL—1848.



Steamer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford,

WILL, until further notice, leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, MONDAY and THURSDAY, for Boston, at 2½, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston, TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

FARE—to Boston, $2,00 } Meals Extra.
" to Lowell, 2,00 }

ARIEL WALL, *Agent, Hallowell.*

N. B. This boat will take no *Live Calves* on freight this season.

Hallowell, April, 1848. 15tf

GRAHAM MEAL

GROUND from best Genesee Wheat, for sale by B. LIBBY & CO.

July 18, 1848. 29

SASH, BLINDS & DOORS.

O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON respectfully inform the citizens of Augusta and vicinity that they still occupy a Room in the North end of the New Machine Shop on the Kennebec Dam, where they manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of the above articles of the best quality at reduced prices.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. All orders, sent by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to.

ROBERT TUTTLE, of Skowhegan, also keeps them on hand and for sale. O. & E. W. WILLIAMSON.

Augusta, August, 1848. 6m32

PICTOU COAL FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, from Pictou, N. S., a large lot of PICTOU COAL, which I will sell by the chaldron or bushel, on as good terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Call at the Storehouse on Smith's Wharf.

CHARLES H. BECK.

Augusta, August 10, 1848. 32

To the Hon D. WILLIAMS, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of JOHN G. PHINNEY, Administrator on the estate of FANNY C. HOLMES, late of Winthrop, in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased. intestate, respectfully shews, that the personal estate of said deceased which has come into the hands and possession of the said Administrator, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of three hundred dollars, and that sale of part only of the real estate of said deceased, will injure the residue thereof.—That the said Administrator therefore makes application to this Court, and prays your Honor that he may be authorized and empowered, agreeably to law, to sell and pass deeds to convey all of the real estate of said deceased, as will be necessary to satisfy the demands now against said estate, with incidental charges. All which is respectfully submitted. JOHN G. PHINNEY.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate held in Augusta, on the 1st Monday of Aug.*, 1848.

On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that all persons interested may attend on the 1st Monday of Sept. next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.*

Copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register* 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of Aug., A. D. 1848.

ANN M. SMART, Widow of JAMES SMART, late of China, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the 1st Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of August, A. D. 1848.

OLIVE R. ROBINSON, Administratrix on the estate of JAMES M. ROBINSON, late of Mt Vernon, in said county, *deceased*, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the first Monday of Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of WM. A. ROBBINS, late of Vassalboro', in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

CHARLES B. ROBBINS.

August 7, 1848. 32

KENNEBEC, SS.—*To the heirs at law and all others interested in the Estate of* ELIJAH WOOD, *late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, testate:* GREETING.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to me for Probate by SAMUEL P. BENSON, one of the Executors therein named—

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Augusta, on the first Monday of September, 1848, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. *In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the 1st Monday of August*, 1848. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Copy. Attest—F. DAVIS, *Register.* 32

25 HHDS. Cardenas and Porto Rico MOLASSES—a prime article for retailing, for sale by

May 8, 1848. 19 JOHN MEANS & SON.

STEARNS & BAYLEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of all kinds of Eastern Produce,

No. 18, South Market and Chatham Sts., Boston.

Advances made on Consignments.

REFER TO BENJAMIN DAVIS, Esq., and GEORGE WILLIAMS, AUGUSTA, ME.

☞ *PALM LEAF and PALM LEAF HATS, for sale as above.* 3m30

J. D. TOWLE, H. GRAVES,

ARCHITECTS.

No. 11 Joy's Building, (third floor) Boston.

MR. G. having visited Europe, and studied the profession with JAMES RUTHVEN of Edinburgh, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

TOWLE & GRAVES, are prepared to furnish plans and specifications for *Churches, Public or Private Buildings, Cottages, Gate-ways, &c.,*

In any Desirable Style of Architecture,

And to superintend their construction in accordance with the best ARCHITECTURAL AUTHORITIES, and to the satisfaction of their employers.

ALONZO GAUBERT, *Agent for Augusta.*

April, 1848. 14

E. ORCUTT & CO.,

NO. 276 FORE STREET, PORTLAND,

DEALERS IN

Scotch and American Pig Iron, Moulding and Fire Sand, Fire Brick, Lehigh Coal, Soap Stone Dust, Pipe Clay, &c.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON

W. S. CRAIG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

And DEALER IN POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

Corner Water St. and Market Sq'r,

At the Store formerly occupied by J. E. LADD,

AUGUSTA, MAINE,

Offers for sale a General Assortment of Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, all the Valuable Popular Remedies in use, Perfumery, Glass Ware, Surgeons' Instruments, Choice Groceries, Fancy Goods, Lamp Oils, &c. &c., on the most favorable terms.

March 1, 1848. 9—tf

J. HARTWELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Refers to DRS. BIGELOW, STORER, WARREN, DIX, TOWNSEND, HAYWARD, *and* PARKMAN, *of Boston.*

Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street,

41tf AUGUSTA, ME.

J. W. TOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER,

Augusta, Maine.

Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store.

Augusta, June 24, 1847. 25

EDWARD T. INGRAHAM,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Office No. 3 North's Block, Water Street.

H. J. SELDEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, &c.

Water Street, Hallowell.

CENTRE STREET IRON FOUNDRY,

NO. 276 FORE ST., PORTLAND.

E. ORCUTT & CO.,

IRON FOUNDERS,

Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Cooking, Parlor, Box, Cylinder & Air-tight Stove Castings, & Hollow Ware.

Machinery and all other Castings made to order with fidelity and despatch.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

30 TO 40 *good COAT MAKERS*, to whom the highest wages will be given. CHARLES BROWN.

Augusta, August 1, 1848. 31

LEATHER.

SOLE LEATHER, of the best quality, always on hand, and for sale *low* at No. 11, Bridge's Block.

August, 1848. 31 T. LAMBARD.

KENNEBEC COOKING STOVE.

THE STOVE OF STOVES, warranted to be the best cooking apparatus ever offered for sale in this market, sold wholesale and retail by the manufacturer, at No. 11, Bridge's Block. THOS. LAMBARD.

August, 1848. 31

PAPER HANGINGS.—A large lot of superior Paper Hangings, for sale at manufacturer's prices to close a consignment, by Aug. 1. J. E. LADD.

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES.

J. HEDGE & CO., at their Store a few doors North of the Kennebec Bridge, have just received a large assortment of NEW GOODS, among which are 20 hhds. MOLASSES; 40 chests Ningyong TEA, of the very best quality, for sale at wholesale or retail; New Orleans SUGAR, very low; Crushed Sugar, by the barrel; Havana Sugar, by the box or barrel; GROCERIES of all kinds, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS; all of which will be sold as LOW as can be bought on the Kennebec river. 28 July 12, 1848.

ALL who use the Shower Bath should have one of the VULCANIZED RUBBER BATHING CAPS. They are for sale by the agents, S. PAGE & CO., *Hallowell.*

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

THE READFIELD WOOLEN MANUFACTURING CO., wish to buy **30,000 lbs. of Good Wool**, for which CASH will be paid on delivery. They have on hand, and are constantly making,

Cassimeres, Tweeds, Flannels, Satinets &c.

Of extra quality, made purposely for the exchange trade, and persons wishing to exchange Wool for durable Cloths, will be dealt with in a most liberal and satisfactory manner. They have also a large stock of *English, West India, and Domestic Goods*, which will be sold as low as can be bought in Kennebec. Also a full stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, made up in the most faithful manner, which will be sold exceeding low.

Butter, Cheese, Corn and Grain, and other produce of the farm, wanted at fair prices. Cash paid for Wool Skins.

A. P. MORRILL, *Agent.*

Readfield, June 6, 1848. 3m24

DYSENTERY CORDIAL.

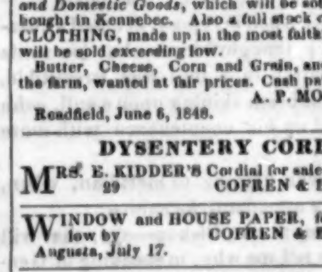
MRS. E. KIDDER'S Cordial for sale by her agents, 29 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

WINDOW and HOUSE PAPER, for sale extremely low by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Augusta, July 17. 29

IMPROVED

HAY, STRAW, & CORNSTALK CUTTERS.



TWENTY eight sizes and patterns, with Stevens' Spiral Knives, and Straight Knives—Also, New Pattern Corn Shellers, Holmes' and French's Mill for cleaning grain, Cast Steel Shovels, Picks, Railroad Wheel-barrows, Sugar Mills, Hoes, Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, &c., at wholesale or retail, all made in the best manner, and for sale very low, by PARKER & WHITE, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone St., Boston. tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Ivory Handled and Common KNIVES and FORKS, in 51 and 12 piece sets. Also Tea Trays, Britannia Ware, Plated Spoons, &c. &c., constantly for sale at PIERCE'S *Furniture and Crockery Store, No. 4, Union Block.* 21 May 22, 1848.

CHINA ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on *Monday, the 4th of Sept. next.*

The building has been thoroughly repaired, and unusual efforts have been made to render the school attractive and to add to the accommodation of students. The services of Mr. WILLIAM HUMPHREY have been secured as teacher. The success which has attended Mr. Humphrey as Instructor, and the favorable recommendations which he brings, render the prospects of the school highly flattering. Board, in families, from $1,25 to $1,50. Tuition as formerly. EBEN'R SHAW, *Sec'y.*

August 1, 1848. 32

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will begin on *Monday, the 28th of August*, under the charge of JAMES H. HANSON, A. M., Principal, assisted by Miss ROXANA F. HANSCOM, Preceptress, Miss CATHARINE A. COX, Teacher of Music, and such other assistants as the interests of the school require.

Particular attention will be given to the Teachers' department. 32 STEPHEN STARK, *Sec'y.*

WAYNE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE FALL TERM of this school will commence on *Monday, Sept. 4th, under the care of* A. G. STINCHFIELD, A. B., and continue twelve weeks.

Board can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

N. H. CAREY,
L. SAMPSON,
H. HIGHT, } *Committee.*
W. HUNTON,
CHARLES NELSON,

NOTICE.

A SCHOOL will commence on the 4th of Sept. next, in the New School House of District No. 20, on the East side of the River, under the instruction of Mr. D. L. HURD.

Tuition, per Term of twelve weeks.—In the general English department, $3; in high English and Languages, $4. D. L. HURD.

Augusta, Aug. 7, 1848. *32

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

MOSES WELLS, Nos. 6 & 7 Bridge's Block, has on hand at low prices,

Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Centre, Card, Grecian, Work, Common Birch and Toilet Tables.

ALSO; Wash and Light Stands, Mahogany and Pine Sinks, Cribs, Willow Cradles and Carriages, Mahogany, Rocking, Cane and Wood Seat CHAIRS; Feathers; Palm leaf and Cotton Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Fancy Boxes, best Copal Varnish, Mahogany Boards and Veneers, and various other articles.

Also, 75 Birch and Pine Coffins of all sizes.

Augusta, June 30, 1847. 26

The Muse.

MAIDENHOOD.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Maiden! with meek, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies!

Thou, whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet!
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift advance,
On the river's broad expanse!

Deep and still, that gliding stream
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then why pause with indecision
When bright angels in thy vision
Beckon thee to fields Elysian?

Seest thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove with startled eye,
Sees the falcon's shadow fly?

Hear'st thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafen'd by the cataract's roar?

O, thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands—Life hath snares!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morn is risen into noon,
May glides onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumber'd
Buds and blossoms many number'd;—
Age, that bough with snows encumber'd.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dews of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Oh, that dew like balm shall steal
Into wounds that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal;

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

The Story-Teller.

[From the Dollar Newspaper.]

LOVE'S DOINGS; Or, A Passage in the Life of a Hero.

BY MRS. E. S. SWIFT.

"Why, Bishop, I fear we have mistaken the road; this miserable path certainly cannot be the public highway."

This observation was made by a young officer, mounted on a magnificent English charger, to his companion, who was evidently an attendant, or body servant, as domestics holding this situation were called in 1759, the year in which my story commences.

Reining up his spirited steed, the young man looked at the obstruction that prevented his further progress. A huge pine tree had apparently fallen immediately across the track; masses of brushwood and rank weeds half concealed the trunk, which, from its decayed appearance, seemed to have occupied its present station for some time.

Bishop, raising his hand to his cap, replied—"O, yes, Colonel—that tree was placed across the road by those red varmits in their skirmish with the Virginia regulars. If your honor will turn to the right, where the bushes are trampled, you will find a bridle path that leads round the tree to the road again."

And now, reader, I must pause to describe the hero of my "ower true tale;" for a hero he was, such as the world has seldom seen. In the words of one who knew him well, "Nature made him, and then destroyed the mould." His person was above the common size of men. His frame was robust, uniting strength with manly gracefulness. In his deportment there was an indescribable dignity, unalloyed by haughtiness or reserve. His face was one of such remarkable expression that, once seen, it could never be forgotten. The finely chiselled features, when in repose, denoted a character of deep thoughtfulness; but his smile had a fascination in it that was irresistible, and, like a sunbeam shining upon a still, calm lake, lighted up his countenance with more than beauty.

The day was verging to meridian, when, turning to his attendant, he said—

"Ride closer to me, Bishop—aye, that will do—and now tell me why, in speaking of General Braddock, last night, you should have said he was foully murdered?"

Bishop respectfully advanced closer to his master, as he answered—

"You know, Colonel—for you were in that disastrous battle—that the Virginia provincials adopted the Indian mode of fighting—each man for himself behind a tree. Well, sir, General Braddock did not like it; he wanted them to form platoons and columns, and all his efforts to bring the men to order were in vain. The confusion that prevailed among the artillery and other parts of the army was terrific; and though the officers behaved with the utmost bravery, the panic continued.—General Braddock, on the very horse you ride, sir, came up in a towering passion at such contempt of orders; and seeing a soldier standing with his rifle raised behind a tree, he struck him down with his sword. The next instant—for I was close beside the General—I heard the quick snap and report of fire-arms, and my master fell from his seat, shot through the lungs."

A silence of some minutes succeeded. Both the officer and his humble attendant seemed to be deeply affected by painful reminiscences. Bishop had been the faithful servitor of General Braddock, and at his death, which took place a few days after he was wounded, was bequeathed with Saladin, his English charger, as a dying legacy to the hero of my story.

"But," said the Colonel, resuming the conversation, "might it not have been a chance shot from the enemy?"

"No, your honor—he was surrounded by his own men at the time. It was whispered among the soldiers that a half savage, half-breed, as he was called, who was brother to the man the General struck down, did the deed; but the men did not care to meddle with one of his kind, so it got hushed up somehow. But, see, sir, there is the Ferry."

In a few moments, they had crossed the Pamunky, in the old flat-bottomed craft kept for the purpose, and landing on the Kent side, were proceeding on their journey, when a gentleman, hastily riding up to the Colonel, arrested his further progress by proffering the hospitalities of his house, whose white colonnades were seen glancing amid the trees at a short distance.

It was in vain that the young officer pleaded pressing business at Williamsburg, important despatches for the Governor, &c. Mr. Chamberlayne, through whose grounds they were travelling, with the frank cordiality of a son of the "Old Dominion," would not be refused. The Colonel must dine with him at the least. "A name and a character so dear to all Virginians," said he, bowing to the young chief, "was a passport to every home and heart in the colony."

The invitation was at length gracefully accepted, and they proceeded to the house across a lawn thickly studded with forest trees of ancient growth. A portico, paved with flat stones, and its rough pillars covered with a variety of creeping vines, occupied the front of the dwelling, which was a two-story frame building, of large dimensions. The entrance door opened into a wide hall hung with trophies of the chase, and the rude weapons, ornaments and manufactures of the Indian races. From the hall you entered the lofty drawing-room that occupied one entire side of the house. The windows, reaching to the ground, presented a view of unrivalled beauty. Fertile meadows of grassy luxuriance, through which the river wound its glittering waters, were seen in the distance; and gently sloping hills, rich with their summer verdure, with clusters of locust and other trees, through which peeped the white huts of the colored domestics belonging to the plantation. A beautiful spring of water, gushing from the rocks near the house, formed a natural cascade, imparting coolness with its gentle murmuring. The coup d'œil presented a character of repose and rural seclusion that was delicious to the senses of the wearied traveller.

While he is making a hasty toilet, reader, I will take you into the drawing-room. There you find a room simply, but richly furnished; books, musical instruments and pictures, tell the character of its inmates. A lovely lady, with a countenance of surpassing sweetness, beaming with intelligence and benignity, arrests your admiration. She is dressed like a queen, in white silk brocade, embossed with rosebuds and pansies. Her arms are of exquisite beauty, bare to the dimpled elbows, and shaded by falls of fine English lace. Her luxuriant hair, worn in the fashion of the day, is braided back from her polished forehead, and drops in natural ringlets over her neck and shoulders to the small taper waist of her boddice; and her little feet are cased in high heeled slippers of white spangled satin. She is speaking in caressing tones to a fine, noble-looking boy, the Benjamin of the household. Mrs. Chamberlayne, also arrayed in the rich costume of the day, her still glossy hair confined by a conical cap with deep lappets, is looking at both with eyes full of affection. It was a tableau of home and happiness, but seldom witnessed in the distractions of the period, for the colonial frontiers were constantly the theatre of tragical events. The French in Canada and Louisiana, acting in concert, were extending their forts and strengthening their power by alliances with the Indians. They had already erected Fort Duquesne; a thousand French and Indians, commanded by Captain Contrecour, taking possession of the ground, in open opposition and hostility towards the English.

The dinner bell sent forth its last peal, as, giving strict orders to Bishop to be at the gate precisely at five o'clock with the horses to continue their journey, the Colonel descended into the drawing-room, preceded by his hospitable host. Introductions to the various guests took place, (for, in the olden times, guests formed a part of every Virginia gentleman's establishment,) and he was placed next to the lovely widow, (the lady in the white brocade,) and felt that his situation was an enviable one. The ample table was laden with profuse abundance. Mr. Chamberlayne was "the beau ideal of a Virginia gentleman, the very soul of kindness and hospitality;" and his gentle lady, with her graceful attentions, and the suavity and polish of her manners, made the stranger forget that he was not beside dear and familiar friends. The conversation was kept up with spirit and freedom, and frankness and kindness ruled the hour. The Colonel had but recently left persons and scenes, then objects of intense interest to every American. The laurels with which Fame had bound his youthful brows were yet in their dewy freshness. Interesting details of the battles in which he had been engaged—the habits and peculiarities of the Indian races—their treacherous friendships to the white settlers—the indomitable courage manifested by the chiefs—their peculiar modes of warfare, &c., formed the subjects of his conversation, not uninteresting to the charming widow, who, like Desdemonia, "to bear did seriously incline." Again and again "the heavenly rhetoric of her eyes" beamed unconscious admiration upon the speaker, whose manly person, with its dignified bearing and expressive countenance, where seriousness and mildness were united, realized her idea of a Knight of Chivalry. Nor was the Colonel less fascinated with the glances of those soft eyes so modestly raised to his own, or the child-like dimpled mouth that uttered in low, musical tones approbation or surprise, or the rapt silence, more eloquent than speech, of the fair listener.

The clock, that occupied a recess in the dining-room, had long struck five. Its warning voice was unheeded by the enamored soldier, and Mr. Chamberlayne smiled, as, from the low windows that commanded a view of the gate, he beheld Bishop at his post, exact to the minute, holding his master's noble war-horse, so thoroughly bred that he obeyed the slightest touch of the bridle, though he was champing the bit and neighing with impatience for the well-known step of his tardy owner.

Half an hour the faithful Bishop stood like a statue holding the spirited steed with one hand, whilst the other was ready to present the stirrup, and with surprise and consternation pictured on his honest face, turning to gaze upon the house, as if it was an enchanted castle. Never, since he had served the Colonel, had he known him to be one moment behind his appointed time. He was ever punctual himself, as he was strict in its requirements from others. But the poor fellow was still more mystified and astounded when he received an order to put up the horses for the night. Aware of the importance of his master's business in Williamsburg, and the necessity of despatch, he knew of nothing in the limits of probability that could detain him.

Ah, Bishop, there was an urchin in the drawing-room more powerful than King George and all his Governors! "Subtle as a sphynx," he had hidden the important despatches from the soldier's sight, shut up his ears from the summons of the tell-tale clock, and was playing such mad pranks with the bravest heart in Christendom, that it fluttered like the pinions of the gay humming bird with the excess of a new-found happiness.

Mrs. Custis, the charming widow, in the words of a biographer, "was fair to behold and of fascinating manners, and splendidly endowed with worldly benefits." Seated, as the evening shades stole over the landscape, at an English piano, then a rare luxury in the colonies, her nimble fingers struck up one of the fashionable reels of the day with such spirit that old and young, inspired by the magic strains, and choosing their merry partners, whirled round the room on "light fantastic toe," and a scene of noisy merriment ensued that would have petrified one of the present automatons of a modern ball-room. The sable population, at the first sound of the instrument, rushed pell mell from their huts, and gathering on the lawn in front of the windows, kept time to the music of "young missus" with such mad gaiety and strange contortion of faces and twisting of limbs, such a complication of odd steps and figures of nature's teaching, that the scene without was as graphic as that within.

At a late hour the guests separated for their respective rooms. The young military chief pressed his pillow with his head and heart full of the enchanting widow. His emotions were new to him. Bred in camps, his home the tented field, the charms of woman had been to him a sealed book. Though in his early boyhood it was said "he, too, had dreams," yet since that period glory had been the mistress at whose shrine he worshipped. Now, in his seven-and-twentieth year, he was chief of the first Virginia regiment, and his military career had been crowned with a success that seemed miraculous. The Indians were under the impression that the special guardianship of the Great Spirit was about him; for an aged Indian brave told him, through an interpreter, "that, during the battle of Braddock's field, he had singled him out as a conspicuous object; had fired his rifle, which before was ever unerring in its aim, repeatedly at him, and directed his warriors to do the same but none of the balls took effect." He said also he "had travelled a long way to see the great chief who would never die in battle." And now this invincible warrior, who had been a terror to thousands, was vanquished by the charms of a woman! Truly did the great poet say, "that Beauty is a witch."

The next morning, at an early hour, Bishop, cap in hand, stood at his master's door to know how soon they should commence their journey, already in the opinion of the faithful survitor too long delayed. Five minutes later, his face clouded with care, he was seen in the stables caressing the Colonel's noble steed, while the exclamation "bewitched" escaped from his compressed lips.

The breakfast was served in a small room whose glass doors opened into a garden rich with a thousand summer blossoms. Roses and jasmines hung their luxuriant tracery over the deep-set windows, which commanded extensive views of the surrounding country. The mists of morning yet hovered over the peaks of the distant mountains, whose successive ranges were lost in the dim haze, illuminated by the beams of the newly-risen sun. The dew-bespangled branches of the trees glittered in its beams, while the twisted plants, in a perfect wilderness of garlands were sporting in the fresh air, some clinging to the ancient sycamores, moss-grown with age, or trailing over the velvet lawn, transformed its verdant green into a mosaic of gorgeous coloring.

Standing by one of the windows admiring the view, the young chief heard the fall of a light step in the vestibule, and his heart beat with a quickened pulsation as the door opened, and Mrs. Custis, simply arrayed in a white morning dress, joined the assembled circle. The undisguised admiration, so unequivocally expressed in the Colonel's glances, might have informed a vainer woman than the gentle widow that she had made a conquest of the hero. Perhaps she understood his eloquent look, for the rose on her cheek deepened as with winning softness she returned his salutations.

O, magnetism of love! by what strange sympathy dost thou bind two hearts meeting for the first time in thy indissoluble chain? Ray divine, thy home is heaven; or whence the exquisite felicity, the child-like trust, the holy faith? Why can a smile, a tone, impart such unutterable happiness that an increase of it would almost be pain?

> "O, golden chain, let down from Heaven,
> That falls like sleep on lovers, and combines
> The soft and sweetest minds,
> In equal knots."

So sang a poet of the olden time, "glorious Ben Johnson;" and the young soldier might have responded to every word by his own experience.

A Virginia breakfast! Who that has partaken of its luxuries will ever forget it? The aromatic coffee, diffusing its fragrant odor throughout the apartment—the rich pone bread, with its accompaniment of golden butter, newly churned, awakening by its fresh, grassy smell visions of luxuriant pastures, where the white clover hides its clustering bells—the luscious ham, red, ripe and juicy, that might tempt an Israelite to sin—the Johnny cake, light, crisp and brown—the biscuit, white as a snow-drift! But why should I seek to describe its noble hospitality? It must be realized to be appreciated. Rather let me speak of the cordial kindness that welcomes the stranger with hand and heart, encircling him in an atmosphere of home feeling, until he forgets that he is not united by the tenderest relations of life to this affectionate people. In the hospitality of a Virginian there is no display, no pretension; warm from the heart his generous impulses diffuse pleasure and happiness around him; and the divine precept of Christianity, "Love thy brother as thyself," seems less a principle with him than an instinct of his nature.

Breakfast being concluded, a ride was proposed around the plantation. The Virginia ladies are admirable horsewomen, and Mrs. Custis excelled in this invigorating exercise. She had a small jennet, remarkable for its beauty and docility, on which she was daily in the habit of making excursions in the surrounding neighborhood. It was now with the horses belonging to the other guests brought round to the door. In a few minutes, arrayed in an English riding habit and cap, that admirably became her style of beauty, she made her appearance, and lightly springing on her gentle steed, she gave him a touch with her riding-whip, and away like a gazelle he bounded with his lovely burden.

"Aye," laughingly cried Mr. Chamberlayne, "that is one of her woman's tricks! She is a perfect Atalanta when on horseback. After her, Colonel, and see if you can arrest her flight, until we overtake you."

The soldier needed no second command, and in a few moments they were both beyond sight. Following with promptitude the direction taken by his charmer, the young chief was soon by her side, and the pleasure he experienced was betrayed by his kindling eye, as with a winning smile he besought permission to be her escort.

Not the fair scene around them, nor the bright sun that lit up with his glorious beams the rich landscape, could win for one moment his gaze from the sweet face beside him; so fascinating were her manners and expression, so touching the purity and grace that surrounded her.

Mr. Chamberlayne and his party had returned from their morning's drive and were wondering what road Mrs. Custis and the Colonel had chosen, as they had failed in overtaking them, when they were seen approaching the "White House," (as the dwelling was called,) by the noble avenue, canopied by forest trees, that led to the entrance. The whole company were assembled on the piazza to welcome their return, and the sportive jest and laugh went round at their expense; for the heightened carnation spread over the fine features of Mrs. Custis, and the eloquent happiness that beamed from the eyes of the young chief, told that

> "Delicious were their pleasant wanderings—
> Delicious were the kind, the gentle things,
> Each to the other breathed."

About noon, the same day, two horsemen were seen riding rapidly on the public road to Williamsburg, (then the seat of Government,) sparing neither whip nor spur. It was the gallant Colonel and his faithful Bishop; but with far different feelings did our young hero now proceed on his journey—a sensation of unrestrained joy pervaded his being. The heavens above him seemed to glow with deeper splendor—the earth to him was a charmed Eden—the rough and uneven road he travelled was unfelt and unheeded. Love, the great magician, had spread his talisman around him—

> "The warrior's heart, when touch'd by me,
> Can as downy, soft and as yielding be
> As his own white plume, that high amid death
> Through the field has shewn, yet moves with a breath."

His business at Williamsburg was soon despatched, and on his return he again visited the hospitable mansion of Mr. Chamberlayne, where the engagement took place, which in a few months was consummated by his marriage with the lovely widow. Thus, kind reader, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a name whose sound thrills with gratitude and affection every American heart, won "his bright and peerless bride!"

I shall conclude my humble sketch with an extract from the Life of Mrs. Martha Washington, from which the above incidents were taken:

"And so you remember when Colonel Washington came a-courting of your young mistress?" said the biographer to old Cully, then in his hundredth year!

"Aye, master, that I do," replied the ancient family servant, who had lived to see five generations—"great times, sir, great times—shall never see the like again."

"And Washington looked something like a man, a proper man, hey, Cully?"

"Never seed the like, sir—never seed the like of him, though I have seen many in my day. So tall, so straight—and then he sat on a horse and rode with such an air! Ah, sir, he was like no one else. Many of the grandest gentlemen, in the gold lace, were at the wedding; but none looked like the man himself."

BILL BUNKER'S BLUNDER.

The following capital story is told by Daniel P. Thompson, Esq, in his interesting volume, entitled, "Locke Amsden, or the Schoolmaster." Locke is in search of a school to teach, and on the way to a place called the *Horn of the Moon*, where he has heard of an "opening," he meets a man who informs him that Bill Bunker is the committee-man, that he lives "right on the road, about half a-mile ahead," and that his place of residence may be known from the fact that his name "is chalked on a sort of shop looking building, which he uses for a store." The narrative proceeds as follows:

He rode on, and soon reached a rough built, but substantial-looking farm-house, with sundry out-buildings, on one of which he read, as he had been told he might, the name of the singular occupant. In the last-named building, he at once perceived that there was a gathering of quite a number of individuals, the nature of which was explained to him by the hint he had received from his informant on the road. And tying his horse he joined several who were going in, and soon found himself in the company assembled in the low, unfinished room which constituted the interior; as parties, witnesses, and spectators of a Justices' court, the ceremonies of which were about to be commenced. There were no counters, counting-room, or desk; and a few broad shelves, clumsily put up on one side, afforded the only indication observable in the interior of the room, of the use to which it was devoted. On these shelves were scattered, at intervals, bunches of hoes, axes and bed-cords, and such articles as are purchased by those who purchase little, while casks of nails, grindstones, quintles of dried salt fish, and the like, arranged round the room on the floor, made up the rest of the owner's merchandise, the annual supply of which, it appeared, he obtained in the cities every winter in exchange for products of his farm; ever careful, like a good political economist, that the balance of trade should not be against him. The only chair and table in the room were now occupied by the justice; the heads of casks, grind-stones or bunches of rakes, answering for seats for the rest of the company. On the left of the justice sat the defendant, whose composed look and occasional knowing smile, seemed to indicate his confidence in the strength of his defence, as consciousness of possessing some secret advantage over his opponent. On the other hand sat Bunker, the plaintiff in the suit. Ascertaining from the remarks of the bystanders his identity with the committee-man he had become so curious to see, Locke fell to noting his appearance closely, and the result was, upon the whole, a highly favorable prepossession. He was a remarkable stout, hardy-looking man; and although his features were extremely rough and swarthy, they yet combined to give him an open, honest and very intelligent countenance. Behind him, as backers, were standing in a group three or four of his sons, of ages varying from fifteen to twenty, and of bodily proportions, promising anything but disparagement to the Herculean stock from which they originated.

The parties were now called and sworn, when Bunker, there being no attornies employed to make two hours speeches on preliminary questions, proceeded at once to the merits of the case. He produced and spread open his account book, and then went on to show his manner of charging, which was wholly by hieroglyphics, generally designating the debtor by picturing him out at the top of the page with some peculiarity of his person or calling. In the present case the debtor, who was a cooper, was designated by the rude picture of a man in the act of hooping a barrel; and the article charged, there being but one item in the account, was placed immediately beneath, and represented by a circular figure, which the plaintiff said was intended for a cheese, that had been sold to the defendant some years before.

"Now, Mr. Justice," said Bunker, after explaining in a direct off-hand manner his peculiar method of book-keeping,—"now, the article here charged, the man had—I will, and do swear to it; for here it is in black and white. And I having demanded my pay, and he having not only refused it, but denied ever buying the article in question, I have brought this suit, to recover my just due. And now I wish to see if he will get up here in court under oath and deny it. If he will, let him; but the Lord have mercy on his soul?"

"Well, sir," replied the defendant, rising promptly, "You shall not be kept from having your wish a minute; for I here, under oath, do swear, that I never bought or had a cheese of you in my life."

"Under oath of God you declare it, do you?" sharply asked Bunker.

"I do, sir," firmly answered the other.

"Well, well," exclaimed the former, with looks of utter astonishment, "I would not have believed that there was a man in all of the Horn of the Moon who would dare to do that."

After the parties had been indulged in the usual amount of sparring for such occasions, the justice interposed and suggested, that as the oaths of the parties were at complete issue the evidence of the book itself, which he seemed to think was entitled to credit, would turn the scale in favor of the plaintiff, unless the defendant could produce some rebutting testimony. Upon this hint, the latter called up two of his neighbors, who testified in his behalf, that he himself always made a sufficient supply of cheese for his family; and they were farther knowing that on the year of the alleged purchase, instead of buying, he actually sold a quantity of the article.

This evidence seemed to settle the question in the mind of the justice; and he now soon announced that he felt bound to give judgment to the defendant for his costs.

"Judged and sworn out of the whole of it, as I am a sinner!" cried the disconcerted Bunker, after sitting a moment, working his rough features in indignant surprise; "yes, fairly sworn out of it, and saddled with a bill of costs to boot? But I can pay it; so reckon it up, Mr. Justice, and we will have it squared on the spot. And, on the whole, I am not sure but a dollar is well spent, at any time, in finding out a fellow to be a scoundrel who has been passing himself off among people for an honest man," he added, pulling out his purse, and angrily dashing the required amount down upon the table.

"Now, Bill Bunker," said the defendant, after very coolly pocketing the costs, "you have flung out a good deal of your stuff here, and I have borne it without getting riled a hair; for I saw, all the time, that you, correct as folks generally think you—that you didn't know what you was about. But as it is fixed and settled, I am just going to convince you that I am not quite the one that has sworn to a perjury in this 'ere business."

"Well, we will see," rejoined Bunker, eyeing his opponent with a look of mingled doubt and defiance.

"Well, we *will see*," responded the other, determinedly; "we will see if we can't make you eat your own words. But I want first to tell you where you missed it. When you dunned me, Bunker, for the pay for a cheese, and I said I never had one of you, you went off a little too quick; you called me a liar, before giving me a chance to say another word. And then I thought I would let you take that name back. If you had held on a minute, without breaking out so upon me, I should have told you all about it, and you would have got your pay on the spot; but—but—"

"Pay!" fiercely interrupted Bunker, "then you admit you had a cheese, do you?"

"No, sir, I admit no such thing," quickly rejoined the former; "for I still say I never had a cheese of you in the world. But I *did* have a small grindstone of you at the time, and at jest the price you have charged for your supposed cheese; and here is your money for it, sir. Now Bunker, what do you say to that?"

"Grindstone—cheese—cheese—cheese—grindstone?" exclaimed the now evidently nonplussed and doubtful Bunker, taking a few rapid turns about the room, and occasionally stopping at the table to scrutinize anew his hieroglyphical charge; "I must think this matter over again. Grindstone—cheese—grindstone. Ah! I have it; but may God forgive me for what I have done! It *was* a grindstone, but I forgot to make a hole in the middle for the crank."

Upon this curious development, as will be readily imagined, the opposing parties were not long in effecting an amicable and satisfactory adjustment. And in a short time the company broke up and departed, all obviously much pleased at the singular but happy result of the *lawsuit*.

LIGE SHATTUCK'S REMINISCENCES OF MIKE FINK. A New England passenger on one of our steamers was inquiring very anxiously for an introduction to an old Mississippi boatman, one who knew something about Mike Fink. The clerk informed him that an introduction was unnecessary; if he would go up and talk to the pilot he might learn the whole history of the old boatman. Up went the Yankee, and after circuiting round Lige two or three times, he spoke:

"How d'ey dew pilot—they say you are an old friend of Mike Fink s."

"Knew him like a brother," said Lige.

"Well now do tell us something about him, some anecdote," requested the New Englander.

"I don't know as I recollect any real bright one just now—I do recollect his taking a prescription once."

"What was that?" eagerly inquired the stranger.

"Why he eat a whole buffalo robe," answered Lige, with the greatest gravity imaginable.

"Well, dew tell! What in patience did he masticate that for?" further inquired the stranger.

Lige turned round to the other pilot, and, winking his eye, observed: "He's sold, ain't he, Jim?"

"You ain't told me what he chawed the buffalo robe for," continued the New Englander.

"Why, the fact is," said Lige, "the doctors told him he had lost the coating of his stomach, and as he drank nuthin' but New England rum, he thought he'd dress his insides in sumthin' that 'ud stand the drotty pizen stuff, so he tried buffalo with the *har* on, and it helped him mightily."

The anxious inquirer was satisfied.

[St. Louis Reveille.

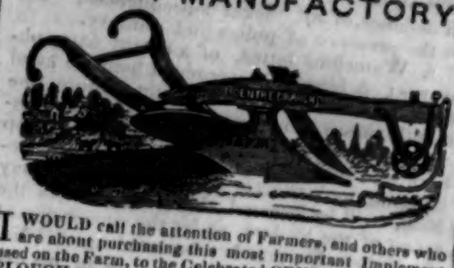
A WHOLESALE PURCHASER. A fellow from Kentucky, went a few weeks since into the store of a fashionable milliner in Canal street: "Have you any skirts?" asked he. "Plenty of all kinds," answered Madame W. "What do you ask a cord?" said the chap. "A cord!" replied Madame W. "Yes; I want about a cord. Up in our diggings the petticoats and things has gin out. I see you advertise '*corded skirts*,' and I thought while my hand was in, I'd take what you had corded up." The milliner fainted.

PUMPING MILK. It is amusing enough to remark the ignorance of town bred children of the commonest matters of country life. A friend tells us that a little girl from the metropolis, who had visited a country place not many miles from New York, was filled with surprise at the sight of a girl milking a cow. "I didn't know you did it *that* way!" she exclaimed, with round eyed wonder; "I thought they took hold of the cow's tail and *pumped* the milk out of her! What has she got such a long tail for else!"

FARMING UTENSILS

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, singly or by the dozen—30 dozen Cast Steel Shovels, square and round point; 5 dozen Iron Shovels, 10 dozen Hoes, 10 dozen Scythes, 15 dozen Hay Forks. Also, Scythe Snaths, Scythe Stones, Austin's Rifles, Hay and Garden Rakes, Manure Forks, Hoe and Fork Handles, &c. &c., for sale as above, by 20 GEO. STARRETT.

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY.



I WOULD call the attention of Farmers, and others who are about purchasing this most important Implement used on the Farm, to the Celebrated CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH—as it stands unrivalled, after long trial and close competition. These Ploughs are made in a great variety of forms and sizes, adapted to all the various kinds of work, from the small one-horse Plough to those of the largest sizes for Field or Road Ploughing. These Ploughs are made of the best materials, in a manner that embraces lightness, neatness, strength and durability. In addition to these, I have *SIDE-HILL and SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS.*
Also—Expanding Cultivators and Hovey's Patent Spiral Hay Cutters.
REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, a new and improved article for rough land.
☞ *Repairing done at short notice.* ☜
The above articles are for sale, at the foot of Court St., on Water street, by
Augusta, June, 1848. I. GARFIELD. 24

SUPERIOR Lemon Syrup and Sarsaparilla Mead Syrup, for sale cheap, by the dozen or single bottle, by 25 EBEN FULLER.

SARSAPARILLA.—Kelley & Co's Sarsaparilla for sale by the Agents, COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Cramp and Pain Killer,

BY far the most effectual remedy known for Cramp in the limbs or stomach; violent pain, however or wherever situated; stitches in the back or side, bilious colic in its worst forms, all rheumatic affections, spinal diseases, inflammatory sore throat, tooth ache, &c. For sale by †20 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, August.

HUNTER'S PULMONARY BALSAM, a safe and effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTION, for sale wholesale and retail, by †20 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta.

MOLASSES.—40 hhds. Porto Rico, Cardenas, Mansanilla and Sugar House Molasses, for sale by June 12. JOHN McARTHUR, *No. 1 Market Sq.*

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS And Grain Growers.

L. & E. WHITMAN have the pleasure to announce to Farmers and Grain Growers, that they continue to manufacture their WROUGHT IRON RAIL-WAY HORSE POWER, with many *important improvements.* These Horse Powers have been tested during the past ten years, and found, in every instance, to answer the expectations of all who have used them. The long experience they have had in manufacturing these useful Labor Saving Machines, enables them to furnish a neat, efficient, and durable Double Horse Power and Separator, made of the best materials and thoroughly put together, the combined weight of which shall not exceed 2100 lbs., and which can be transported easily from place to place, as occasion may require. Innumerable testimonials of the excellency of their Horse Power and Separator, might be given. The following extract from the report on Agricultural Machinery exhibited at the National Fair, at Washington, D. C., we think will be sufficient.
"The few remarks we shall have to make about Threshing Machines and their appendages, are just in season. We consider no principle yet discovered for the application of Horse Power, superior to that adopted in Whitman's "Wrought Iron Rail-way Horse Power," and no combination of Agricultural Machinery equal to his Horse Power and Thrasher with Straw Carrier and Fan Mill attached, for economy of both manual and equine labor, and for expedition. We speak experimentally and advisedly."
All who wish to be furnished with Horse Powers and Separators, or either of them separately, can be accommodated by applying at their Manufactory, in Winthrop Village, Kennebec county, Maine. Thrashing Machines, detached, will also be supplied if desired.
Whitman's Improved Premium Corn Shellers
Are also Manufactured at the same place. This valuable Implement has become quite a favorite with Corn Growers, on account of the ease and despatch with which it separates the Corn from the Cob.
Please call and examine the several Improvements we are making and if ready to purchase, we have no doubt we can furnish you a good bargain, a good Machine, and good satisfaction. 23 Winthrop, 1848.

DR. WARREN'S Sarsaparilla, Tomato & Wild Cherry Physical Bitters, at 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Cutaneous Diseases; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, bad Humors, Eruptions on the Face or Body, Cancerous Sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.
The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *Speedy and Permanent.*
As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled. Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE & SON, 130 Washington street, Boston.
AGENTS.—*Augusta*, J. L. Ladd, and S. S. Brooks; *Hallowell*, B. Wales, and S. Page & Co.; *Gardiner*, S. Smith, and G. M. Atwood; *Bath*, A. G. Page; *Belfast*, Washburn & Jordan; *Bangor*, G. W. Ladd; *Norridgewock*, Blunt & Turner; *Norway*, Hall & Dow, and by the dealers in medicine generally throughout New England. 1y30

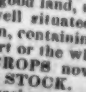
A GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE, situated in North Palermo, on the Western Ridge, (so called,) on the new county road leading from Augusta to Bangor—would make a good TAVERN STAND, if one wished. Said Farm contains about fifty-six acres of good land, under good cultivation; buildings good, and well situated. Also, another piece, one mile from said Farm, containing fifty-two acres. The subscriber will sell a part or the whole of his Farm, to suit purchasers; also the CROPS now in, together with the FARMING TOOLS and STOCK.
Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant location, will do well to call and examine the premises, as the subscriber is desirous of moving to the West. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
North Palermo, June 16, 1848. WILLIAM K. WORTHING. *3m25

TO GRAIN GROWERS.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they continue the business of building Pitts' Horse Powers and Pitts' Machine for Thrashing and Cleansing Grain, with the most recent improvements, at their Shop in Winthrop Village, a few rods south of the Woolen Factory. Also, the Common Thrashers without the Cleansers.
All persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves. SAMUEL BENJAMIN, CYRUS DAVIS.
Winthrop, July, 1848. 8w26

RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FARM.



THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best Farms in the county of Kennebec, being the one on which he formerly lived—situate in the north-west part of Winthrop, about three miles from Winthrop Village, and three miles from Readfield Village, through each of which the great Central Railroad, now in construction, will pass, and thirteen miles from Augusta, the Capital of the State. It contains two hundred acres, well divided into tillage, pasturage, mowing and woodland. It is well fenced, principally with stone wall, and has yielded, in some years, 100 tons of hay.—There is a chance to obtain an inexhaustible supply of muck, upon the premises. The buildings are in excellent condition, and consist of a two story L house, the main part 38 by 26 feet; the L part 24 by 20; wood-house and shed 24 by 60; containing all the conveniences for a farm house, such as good cellars, dairy room, wood-house, &c. &c.; all built in a thorough and workmanlike manner.—The barn is 100 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the most of it. There is also a chaise house 24 feet square; and a piggery, with a cellar under the whole, 25 by 80. There is also a good orchard, an aqueduct, three wells, and is well watered in every respect. The premises are in a good neighborhood, offering all the conveniences of good society, meetings, schools, &c. The subscriber owning and living on another farm, wishes to dispose of this, and will give a good bargain to any one wishing to purchase a superior establishment for grain growing, dairying and stock raising. Possession given immediately if desired.
☞ Terms liberal.
For further particulars enquire of COL. G. W. STANLEY, Augusta; DR. HOLMES, Winthrop; J. WING, on the premises; or of the subscriber in Wayne. ISAAC BOWLES.
Wayne, Dec. 22, 1847. 15tf

FIRE! FIRE!!

THE MAINE MAMMOTH MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (*Secretary's Office at Augusta,*) continue to insure all kinds of property usually taken in stock companies.
A tariff of rates has been fixed from the experience of other companies of long standing, which we think will give satisfaction to the insured.
This company has been in operation less than one year, and has issued over one thousand policies, covering an amount of property exceeding $800,000, and taken premium notes to the amount of $100,000.
Application for insurance can be made to any authorized agent.
Augusta, Aug. 30, 1847. WATSON F. HALLETT, *Sec'y.* 35

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE subscriber has been appointed agent of the Holyoke Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Salem, Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at his office. BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.
Augusta, January 1, 1846. 1

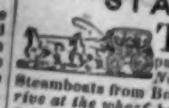
Horse and Cattle Medicine.

S. PAGE & CO. have been appointed agents for the sale of Horse and Cattle Medicines prepared by a regular physician who has spent much time in the study of science, in London and Edinburgh. These articles may be depended upon as good for the uses intended. Pamphlets describing the diseases may be had of the agents.
33 S. PAGE & CO., *Hallowell.*

DYE STUFFS.—S. PAGE & CO. have on hand and offer for sale, Ground Dye Wood and Dyeing Drugs, at the lowest prices, to which the attention of dealers and manufacturers is invited. 33 *Hallowell, Aug. 10.*

B. LIBBY & CO. have just received 53 bbls. J. H. Beach and St. Louis EXTRA FLOUR. Persons in want of good Flour, please call and examine. July 7.

STAGE NOTICE!



THE subscriber will run Stages from Augusta to Anson, DAILY—passing thro' *Belgrade, Smithfield,* and *Norridgewock*, after the arrival of the Steamboats from Boston, on boat days, *provided they arrive at the wharf before 12 o'clock M.*; and should they not arrive before that time, Extras may be fitted out. And on other days they will leave on the arrival of the Western Mail, and the Gardiner and Hallowell Hourlies, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Passengers coming in the boats, or traveling from Gardiner, Hallowell and Augusta, to Solon and New Portland, will do well to take this Route, as they can arrive at either place on the same evening—at the regular fare.
RETURNING—Will leave Anson every morning at about 4 o'clock, and arrive at Augusta in season for any of the afternoon boats for Boston, or for the Railroad Line on the following days, viz: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stages will also be in readiness at all times to take passengers to and from the Boats; and will call for and leave passengers at any house in the village of Augusta.
Persons wishing to be called for by the above coaches, to go in any of the Boats—or in the Belfast, or Mercer and New Sharon Stages—will please to register their names at the Stage Office at the Bookstore of ALONZO GAUBERT, Water st., or at the Augusta or Mansion Houses, State st.
Persons who may be in waiting for either of the Hourlies, will find a convenient sitting room at the Hourly and Stage Office.
N. B. As the above Stages on leaving will always call at this Stage Office, persons who may have packages to forward, or business to transact at any of the above-named places, by the drivers, they can do so by leaving their orders in the care of Mr. Gaubert.
Augusta, June 8, 1848. V. D. PINKHAM. 26tf

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRE DOGS, Fire Irons, Common and Fancy Bellows; Floor, Hearth, and Hand Brushes; Zinc and Wooden Washboards, Iron and Wood Mop Handles, Wooden Pails, Hair and Wire Seives, Mincers, Coffee Mills, Steelyards, Patent Balances, Lamps, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Hand and Tea Bells, Spoons, Shears and Scissors; Enameled, Britannia, and Japanned Ware. Also, a complete assortment of
Custom Made Tin Ware.
Any article of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper, made to order, and repairing done at short notice, at the sign of the statue stove, *No. 3, North's Block, Water street.*
N. B. Cash paid for old Iron, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Lead, and Rags.
Augusta, June, 1848. GEO. STARRETT. 24

LUMBER--LUMBER.

THE subscriber gives notice to those who may be desirous of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Hemlock or Hard Wood PLANK, BOARDS, JOIST and TIMBER. Also, CLAPBOARDS and SHINGLES, of all qualities, which he will sell at reasonable prices, at his House in Winthrop, or delivered at Winthrop Village. He will also furnish frames of any dimensions at short notice, or contract to build, remove, repair or take down any buildings, in as good style and at as fair prices as can be done by any one in the country.
All orders promptly attended to.
Winthrop, February, 1848. ALBERT STURTEVANT. 9

Clothing for the Spring and Summer Trade, for 1848,

AT BOSWORTH'S

Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.
THE Proprietors of this well known and long established "Depot" for *Ready Made Clothing*, are prepared to exhibit to their friends, customers and strangers, the *Largest Stock ever offered by them*, Manufactured expressly for the *Spring and Summer Trade, by themselves*—made in the best manner and most Modern Styles. No pains have been or will be spared to keep up the reputation of this Establishment. The best and most desirable styles of Garments will always be found. Strangers visiting town will find it for their interest to call at this place.
Custom Work.—We have a large Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., which will be made up to order by experienced workmen, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Augusta, April 28, 1848. R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH. 16

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

DAVID KNOWLTON, *ON OAK STREET,*
HAS on hand a large assortment of FURNITURE, CHAIRS, SOFAS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before they buy elsewhere.
Birch and Pine COFFINS of all sizes, on hand.
N. B. All kinds of Old Furniture Repaired at Short Notice.
Augusta, Oct., 1846. 43

LIFE INSURANCE!

THE New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, established in Boston, with a capital stock of $100,000, in their last annual report, in December last, made the following exhibit, viz:

Whole No. of policies issued,	1557	
Whole amount of receipts of last year,		$88,743 27
" " expenditures, including am't paid out for losses, ($17,900 00,) and interest on capital stock,		22,717 09
Accumulation during yr. ending Nov. 30, 1847,		$66,026 18
" previous to Nov. 30, 1847,		104,313 67
Total,		$170,339 85

Such is the actual condition of the Company, presenting very strong inducements to others to become members and participate proportionably in the success which has already attended it, as well as in its favorable prospects for the future.
Applications may be made to
Augusta, Jan. 1, 1848. BENJ. A. G. FULLER, *Agent.* 22

COAL! COAL!

JUST received and for sale a large lot of COAL, of superior quality, for Blacksmiths' use, at No. 4, North's Block, Water Street, Augusta.
Augusta, July 7, 1848. J. & E. DAVIS & CO. 29

SHEATHING PAPER.—A good supply of Sheathing Paper on hand and for sale by EDW'D FENNO.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACES! Three sizes, just received by GEO. STARRETT. Augusta, July 20. 30

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston prices by HALLETT & COLBURN. Augusta, October, 1847. 40tf

GERMAN LEECHES for sale by 25 EBEN FULLER.

POWDER, SHOT, CAPS and FLINTS, for sale by 25 EBEN FULLER.

LAMARTINE'S History of the Girondists; or Personal Memoirs of the Patriots of the French Revolution, by Alphonse DeLamartine, in 3 volumes, received and for sale by June 28. ALONZO GAUBERT.

CHEESE—a prime lot just received and for sale by May 22. 21 B. LIBBY & CO.

HARD WARE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, 100 casks Weymouth Nails, Wrought Nails; Window Glass, assorted sizes; 1000 lbs Sheet Zinc; 2600 lbs. Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe; Cast Iron Pumps, various patterns and sizes; 1 cask Brass Kettles; 1 cask Sad Irons, do. polished; Wrought Iron Hinges, Butts and Screws, Door Latches, &c. &c., purchased for cash, and will be sold for the same, VERY LOW, by
20 GEO. STARRETT, *No. 3, North's Block, Augusta.*

DR. SNELL'S TOOTH POWDER for sale by 25 EBEN FULLER.

ACCORDEONS—a good assortment received and for sale, at No. 10, Arch Row, by June 14. 24 ALONZO GAUBERT.

BARBER'S Horse Powders, and Dillow's Heave Cure, for sale by 25 EBEN FULLER.

MAGIC, MOTTO and FLORAL CARDS, for sale by the pack, by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. July 18, 1848. 29

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

A VALUABLE REMEDY for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, &c. &c. These Bitters are Admirably adapted to the treatment of diseases in which a debilitated condition of the stomach or of the system is united with a general or local irritation. Also operates as a gentle cathartic, promoting digestion, increasing the appetite, and producing in a short time a new and healthy action of the whole system. There is no pains spared in the preparation of these Bitters, they being prepared from the best materials, with great care, and are twice the medicinal strength of the bitters that are forced upon the public by pedlars. These Bitters contain no aloes, which are found in most of the bitters of the day, causing, by the habitual use of them, diseases very injurious to the human system. As there is no expense made by sending these Bitters thro' the country by pedlars, the public can rely on obtaining a more valuable and a cheaper article by applying to the proprietors, where it is for sale by the gross, dozen, or single bottle. The trade supplied at a liberal discount, and orders solicited by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB,
June 26. 25 *Druggists, Augusta.*

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS,
By RUSSELL EATON,
Office over Granite Bank, Water St. Augusta
EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum if paid in advance; two dollars, if paid within the year, two dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyond the year. ☞ Single copies, four cents.
☞ Any person who will obtain six good subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per square of twenty-nine lines, for three insertions, and twenty-one cents for each subsequent insertion.
Circulation, 4000 Copies.

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